The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,945.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, APRIL 9. 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

TO MORROW, TUESDAY, April 10, will be presented, The Tragedy of

DOUGLAS.

Young Norval,	Mr ELLISTON.
Old Norval,	Mr KEMBLE.
Glenalvon,	Mr WOODS.
Lady Randolph,	Miss GOUGH.

On THURSDAY, the Tragedy of

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Romeo,	Mr ELLISTON.
Juliet,	Mrs KEMBLE.

On FRIDAY, a Comedy called

THE DRAMATIST.

Vapid,	Mr ELLISTON.

And on SATURDAY, the Tragedy of

HAMLET.

Hamlet,	Mr ELLISTON.

(Being positively the last night of Mr Elliston's performance.)

The Ghost,	Mr WOODS.
Ophelia,	Mrs KEMBLE.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE SECOND-HAND CHARIOT, in complete repair, with Plated Mounting, and Harness for Two Horses.

Apply to Browns in Co. Coachmakers, Abbeyhill.

FOR SALE.

TWELVE HORSES, fit either for the Road or Field.—They are immediately from Yorkshire.

To be seen at Mr Drysdale's Livery Stables.

FOR SALE,

At Mr DUMBRECK's Stables behind the Hotel,

A Very CAPITAL HORSE, now five years old. He hunted last season with the East Lothian Hounds, and this with the Linlithgow Pack. Warranted sound and free from all vice—would make a beautiful charger.

A HORSE FOR SALE.

A CAPITAL DARK BROWN GELDING, seven years old next grass, 16 hands high, will either make a strong hunter or an excellent charger, perfectly quiet and free of vice, warranted sound. He is parted with for no fault, as the Gentleman to whom he belongs leaves the country.

Enquire at the Royal Manege.

N. B. If he is not sold before Saturday fen'night, he will be sent to the country.

ROUP OF CATTLE

On Thursday the 24th day of May next,

THE STOCK of CATTLE belonging to the deceased Mr Patrick Campbell, will be rouped at Kilninver of Lorn, Argyleshire.

The Cattle are of an excellent good kind, and true Highland stamp.

The usual delay, or trust, will be given purchasers, on proper security.

CLOVER SEEDS.

ON Sale a few Tons Red and White, Dutch and English CLOVER SEEDS.—Apply to William Allan, Leith, who is in daily expectation of a parcel Dutch Linseed.

FOREIGN WHEAT FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, by public auction, at Mrs Blackhalls Coffee-house, Leith, on Tuesday the 10th current, at one o'clock afternoon,

ABOUT 1200 Bolls of WHEAT, imported from Riga in the Phœnix, Captain Marston, and lofted in Leith under the King's Keys.

The wheat is of a good quality, and may be seen by applying to WM. GRINLY, Broker, Leith.

WOODS TO BE SOLD,

WOODS, on the side of Loch Tarbert, in Argyllshire, belonging to Lord Stonefield, to be SOLD.

Apply to the proprietor, or his factor there.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be SOLD, by auction, by Andrew Laurie, on Tuesday the 10th April, 1798, in that lodging Abbey Close, facing Holyrood House, lately possessed by J. Wharton Esq.

A Complete and Elegant Assortment of Dining-room, Drawing-room, and Bed-room FURNITURE. The whole having been furnished by one of the first houses in town, little more than twelve months ago.

The goods to be viewed from twelve to three o'clock afternoon, the day prior to the sale; and the sale to begin precisely at 11 o'clock forenoon.

SALE OF

CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS & BULLOCK HIDES.

To be SOLD, by auction, in lots (by Decree of the High Court of Admiralty) at the house of Mr William Ferguson, the three Indian Kings, Quay Side, Newcastle upon Tyne, on Thursday the 19th day of April inst. at eleven o'clock forenoon, and the sale to be continued until all be sold;

ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED CHEESES—27 Kegs Butter—36 Sacks Clover Seed—66 Hhds. Lintseed—a quantity of various sorts of other seeds—and 597 Bundles Salted Hides, part of the cargo of the ship De Hoop, Duk Corlis master.

Samples may be seen seven days previous to the sale, at the said Mr Ferguson's. And further particulars may be had, by applying to William Clark, Esq. Dockwray Square, North Shields, the Commissioner appointed to dispose of the above articles.

☞ The deposit, and the remainder of the purchase money are both to be paid for in cash or bank notes. The season being so far advanced, renders it necessary to have the sale so soon.

BY ORDER OF THE SHERIFF OF FORFAR.

WHEREAS information is just now lodged with him, That a number of mad dogs have been lately seen in different parts of this county, the whole inhabitants of the county are hereby strictly enjoined to keep their dogs shut up, for the space of six weeks from this date; with certification, that such dogs as are found at large will be killed; for which purpose warrant is hereby granted, and the persons to whom they belong fined in Twenty Shillings Sterling. A Reward of Five Shillings Sterling is hereby offered, for every information that may be lodged with the Sheriff-clerk at Forfar, against such persons as neglect to shut up their dogs, upon conviction of the offenders. It is requested, that the ministers of the different parishes in the county will, from the pulpit, recommend to their parishioners to pay proper attention to this order; and that the Justices of the Peace, and the Magistrates of the Burghs will do what is in their power to enforce it.

Forfar, April 2. 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

By public roup, in Peter Philp's, vinter in Leith, on Friday the 4th May 1798, at one afternoon,

THAT TENEMENT of HOUSES, lying in the Flesh-market, Leith, lately built by the deceased John Bog, wright there, as the same is presently possessed by Robert Hutcheson, Mrs Macalpine and others.

The rental is about 43l. per annum.

For further particulars, apply to Alexr. Nellson, Solicitor at Law, Leith.

This day is Published, Price 2s.

By J. & J. M'CLEISH, South Frederick Street,

And sold by the other Booksellers,

REVELATION,

THE BEST FOUNDATION FOR MORALS!

Being an Investigation of the True and Fabulous in the AGE of REASON, and the FRENCH PHILOSOPHY.

On a New Plan.

BY A LOVER OF TRUTH—A LAYMAN.

WILLIAM COULTER,

Facing the King's Arms Tavern, north side, High Street,

HAS completed an Assortment in Drab, Grey, Purple, Pea-Green, Flesh, and other colours, of

LADIES LONG SILK GLOVES,

To come above the elbow,

Being the present prevailing fashion in London.

ALSO,

LADIES FLESH-COLOURED SILK STOCKINGS.

Pure White Ditto, with or without Elegant Sandle Embroidery.

And a most extensive Variety of

Fashionable Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Thread Stockings,

Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Stocking Breeches,

White, Black, Blue, Drab, Nankeen, and Brown-coloured Pantaloons, either ready made or in the piece.

FLEECY HOSIERY

For the Gout, Rheumatism, and every complaint requiring warmth, in Stockings, Under Vests, Drawers, Pieces, Socks, Night Caps, &c.

ENCYCLOPŒDIA BRITANNICA,

IN EIGHTEEN VOLS QUARTO.

There will be SOLD in *London*, about the end of April, or early in May first, as will be particularly mentioned in a future advertisement, and in printed circular letters to the trade,

THE Whole remaining PROPERTY of this very valuable and desirable Book, in the following Lots:

I.—The whole remaining COMPLETE COPIES of the Book.

II.—The whole remaining BROKE or ODD VOLUMES.

III.—The whole COPPERPLATES from which the Impressions of the Plates have been taken.—And,

IV.—The COPY-RIGHT of the Book.

The Property now offered to the trade is well worth their attention. The rank it holds in the literary world, and in the esteem of the public, may be gathered from the extent and rapidity of the sales, which are generally known to the trade, and exceed any thing of the kind which has hitherto occurred in any known literary work; and, it may be added, that it is only from particular circumstances which render it necessary to wind up the present concern, that the property is at all to be offered for sale in the above way. The *Copy-right* of the Book includes a great number of original and valuable articles, which have cost the present Proprietors a great deal of money to authors who stand high in public estimation.

It is intended to circulate immediately among the trade the particulars of the property to be disposed of, and the general conditions of the sale—and, in the mean time, further information will be obtained by applying to Mr James Gray, writer, Buccleugh Place, and Mr John Macfarquhar, W. S. and to Mr John Brown, printer in Edinburgh; or to Mr Thomson Bonar, No. 13. Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, and Mr George Nicoll, bookseller to his Majesty, Pall-Mall, London.

Edinburgh, March 26. 1798.

DOUGLAS BLEACHFIELD—*NEAR DUNDEE*,

1798.

WILLIAM SANDEMAN has laid down CLOTH, and Bleaches in the best manner, at the following prices, viz.

All Plain Linen yard wide or under, wove in 800 reed, and all below, at 2½ per yard.

900 and 1000	3d	Plain Linen bleached half white	2d
1100 and 1200	3½	Do. bleached two thirds white	2½
1300 and 1400	4	Coarse Tweels bleached one-third white	2
1500	4½	Do. bleached half white	2½
1600 and all above	5	Do. bleached two-3ds white	3
Tweels	4 and 5		
Diapers	3½ and 4		
Damasks	5		

Sheetings, &c. more than yard wide at reasonable prices.

Cloth for this Field taken in by

Messrs Phin and Patison, South Bridge, Edinburgh—William Renny, merchant, Arbroath—John Kinnear, merchant, Montrose—James Findlay, at Messrs. Nicoll and Webster's factory, Links, do.—David Erskine, merchant, Brechin—David Adam, merchant, Forfar—Alexander Fairweather, merchant, Glammis—Alexander Deuchars, carrier, Kirriemuir—David Blair, merchant, Cupar, Angus—at William Sandeman's shop, Cowgate, Dundee—and at the Bleachfield.

SPILSBURY's DROPS.

THE Excellence of that invaluable Medicine, *SPILSBURY's ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS*, is displayed in the following Wonderful Cures:—

The remarkable case of Mary Esdale, who went on crutches, and was discharged from St Bartholomew's Hospital as incurable, was restored to her health by these Drops, and walked without the assistance even of a stick. During the cure, thirty splinters of bone worked out—Witness Mr Croft, tailor, No. 65, Fleet Street, London.

Jonathan Roberts, of Wellington, Somersetshire, cured of a scorbutic humour on his body by these Drops. The Rev. Mr Joshua Toulmin, and Mr John Poole, printer, both residents in Taunton, and Mr Abraham Shoreland of Wellington, have attested the case.

A gentleman resident in Barnstaple, Devonshire, who, for two years, had laboured under a violent rheumatic fever, was cured, by taking eight five shilling bottles of these Drops—Witness Mr Murch bookseller in Barnstaple.

John Mitchell, at Mr Glover's Corn Mills, Mitcham, Surrey, cured of a leprosy.

Mr William Barker, of Wooton, in Norfolk, near Bungay, cured of a bad scurvy—Witness James Sexton in Bungay, Suffolk.

A private gentleman at York, afflicted with the scurvy, gout rheumatism, &c. cured by the Drops—Witness W. Tesseyman, bookseller in York.

The remarkable case of the son of Jonathan and Mary Winn of Pawlet, near Bridgewater, Somerset, aged 14 years, afflicted with the scurvy from head to foot, cured by these Drops—Witness Richard Ody.

The extraordinary efficacy of the Drops displayed in the remarkable case of Thomas Oliver, of Mains-Southwick, near Dumfries—Attested by Philip Morrison, minister, Balmaghie; William Dunbar, elder, of Dunscore; Mr William Inglis, surgeon and druggist, Dumfries.

The Drops are sold at the Dispensary in Soho Square—and

Mr SCOTT, Apothecary, and Mr J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouse, } South Bridge, Edinburgh,

Mr KELTIE, Perfumer, New Town Edinburgh.

Are appointed Wholesale Agents, where the inhabitants of Scotland, and the Venders of patent medicines may be supplied on the same terms as at the Dispensary, Soho Square.

These DROPS may also be had in bottles of 1l. 2s. and 5s. each, duty included, of

Mr John Buchanan, jun.	Sun Fire Office, Glasgow.
J. Mennons and J. Duncan, Glaigow	Messr. Morison & Son, Perth
A. Barty, Paisley	Mr Thomson, Aberdeen
Maclelan, Greenock	Mr Dickson, druggist, and
M'Intosh, Inglis & Wilson, Inverness—Tho. Cave, Banff	Mr Inglis, Dumfries
John Allan, Dundee	Walker & Hodson, Newcastle
Mr Scott, surgeon, Kelso	Mr Jollie, Carlisle
Mr Dick, Surgeon, Dundee	Mr James Paton, and
Mr Anderson, Stirling	Mr P. Craigie, Montrose.
	Mr Dempster, Cupar Fife.
	Mr Millar, druggist, Perth,
	Mr Gray, mercht. Hawick.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

THE Sheriff of Kincardine intimates to the Commissioners for that county, under the late act of Parliament for raising the supply for the service of the current year, to meet on the 30th April instant 1798. in the Courthouse at Stonehaven, for carrying that act into execution.

JA. STRACHAN, Sh. Sub.

ABERDEENSHIRE CANAL,

6th APRIL, 1798.

INTIMATION is hereby given, That, in terms of the Act of Parliament, the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors is to be held upon Tuesday the first day of May ensuing, in Adam's Hotel, Aberdeen, at eleven o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Committee of Management, and also to resume the consideration of estimates of the expence, and proposals for completing different portions of the Canal. And in particular, to consider of and determine the most proper mode of enlarging the funds of the Company.

As these are matters of the utmost importance to the undertaking, it is earnestly requested that all concerned will either attend in person, or send Proxies. By order of the Committee,

PAT. HENDERSON, Clk.

TURNPIKE MEETING AT KINROSS.

THE annual General MEETING of the Trustees upon the Turnpike Road betwixt North Queensferry and Perth, is to be held at Kinross upon the last Saturday of April curt. being the 28th of that month, at twelve o'clock mid-day, when it is expected the trustees from the different counties will attend—and upon the same day the tolls collected at the toll bars of Bridge of Earn, Bridge of Gairney and North Ferry are to be set in tack separately by public roup, within the tolbooth of Kinross, for one year after Whitsunday next, when intending offerers are requested to bring forward their cautioners, as no offer will be received without sufficient caution.

The articles and conditions of roup will be seen in the hand of George Peat, clerk to the trustees at Kinross.

GRASS FOR THIS SEASON.

To be LET by roup, on Thursday the 10th of May, at the house of James Galloway, innkeeper in Blairgowrie,

THE Two Farms of SHANVALL and CUTHILLS, in Glenshee, parish of Kirkmichael, shire of Perth, for pasture of cattle and sheep only.

Enquire for seeing the grounds at John Macgrigor, the public house at Balnald, by the Bridge of Glenshee, on the military road to Braemar.

The farm of Shenvall may be divided into two lots, the Glen of Corvignean by itself for one; and the Cuthills may be divided into two lots, the Wester Cuthills with the Shealings in Glentatnech one lot, and the Easter and Middle Cuthills, with the Hill of Bienagulbin another.

HOUSES, &c. FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday 16th day of May next, at six o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS under the sequestration awarded against WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, slater in Edinburgh,

TWO FLATS of a tenement in St Patrick's Square, entering from Croscauſey, second and third above the shop occupied by Alexander Livingstone and Co. grocers, consisting each of five rooms, kitchen, bed-closets, &c. with attic storey or garrets, divided into six apartments. To be exposed in one or more lots, as purchasers may incline.

ATTIC STOREY of tenement immediately south of Chapel-Property, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, &c.

Also, and whole that part of a Half an Acre of the grounds of Crofrangry, with buildings, lately belonging to William Kinnaird, chymist in Edinburgh, now consisting of unfinished houses, two storeys high, 73 feet long by 26 feet wide over walls, designed for two houses of four rooms on each flat, being divided by a mutual stone gable, with vents on both sides.—Also, several other Houses, Byres, &c. occupied by sundry tenants. The property here is abundantly supplied with good water, and well adapted for a manufactory.

Apply to Mr Keay, accomptant, George Street, the trustee or Mr Alexander Fraser, W. S. North Hanover Street.

John Grieve, mason, Richmond Place, will show the premises.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

PART OF THE EARL OF ERROLL's ESTATE,

IN ABERDEEN-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th June 1798, at one o'clock afternoon,

THAT PART of the ESTATE of CRUDEN which lies upon the south side of the Water of Cruden, being Lot I. of the Lands formerly advertised for sale, and which consists of about 1640 acres, together with the exclusive right and privilege of casting peats and sods upon fifty-six acres of the moss of Greens of Auguharnie and Burnthill, which are specially set apart for that purpose.

At the desire of several persons who have been making enquiries after this lot, there are to be added thereto, the KIRK CROFTS, and Part of the LANDS of ASHALLOW, so as to make the great road leading from Aberdeen to Peterhead, by Waterside, the east boundary of this property.

These lands are very low rented, and nearly all out of lease. They contain an inexhaustible store of sand of a calcareous nature, which has been used by the present tenants with much success. Their other advantages were mentioned in former advertisements, which are here referred to.

For further particulars enquire at Mr Wauchope, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr William Alexander, at Nether Mill of Cruden, by Ellon, factor upon the estate, either of whom will furnish a particular rental, and shew the plan and measurement of the lands.

NOTICE

TO THE EARL OF ERROLL's CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of GEORGE EARL of ERROLL are requested immediately to lodge with Thomas Swinton, at Mr Wauchope's, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, the grounds and documents of their debts, with affidavits or oaths on the verity thereof, in order that a scheme of division may be made out therefrom of a dividend, which will be begun to be paid to the creditors by Mr Wauchope upon Monday 2d July next.

A second dividend will be paid in the month of January 1799, when it is probable that there may be funds for the discharge of the whole of the said Earl's debts.

N. B.—Such of the creditors as do not produce, as before desired, between and the 15th May next, will be cut out of the first dividend.

PULLIN's ANTISCORBUTIC PILLS,

A MOST efficacious Medicine to cure the Scurvy, Leprosy, Surfeits, King's Evil, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cancers, Inflammations in the Eyes, Pimples, and other Eruptions in the Face, and every other disorder arising from an Impurity of the Blood. A great conveniency attending the use of these Pills, though superior in efficacy to any other known medicine, is the necessity of taking only one pill every other night. Price 2s. 9d. the small Box, and 5s. 5d. the large, stamp duty included.

On application to the Venders of these valuable Pills, a list of well-authenticated Cures, attested by persons of the first respectability, will convince the candid enquirer, that the afflicted with the above disorders may expect a cure, if in the power of medicine to produce so happy an effect, and even in the worst of cases, may comfort themselves with a well founded confidence, that their sufferings may be alleviated.

Prepared and sold by Edmund Swinfen, apothecary, in Leicester; and, by his appointment, sold by Mr BAXTER, Italian Warehouse, Edinburgh.

Commences Running the 9th April 1798:

The Edinburgh, Newcastle, and London

ROYAL TELEGRAPH,

A New and Elegant Light Coach, with a Guard and Lamps the whole way,

SETS out from Mr Cameron's Hotel, No. 2. Prince's Street, New Town, Edinburgh, every morning at Six o'clock.

The above Coach goes by Leith, Haddington, Dunbar, Press, Berwick, Belford, Alnwick, Felton, and Morpeth, and arrives at Mr Loftus's, Shakespeare Tavern, Newcastle, in eighteen hours, where the passengers will have seven hours rest, and may depend on the best accommodation.

Sets out from Mr Loftus's every morning at Seven o'clock, and arrives in London in forty-eight hours.

The above Coach goes through Durham, Darlington, Catterick, Rippon, Harrowgate, Leeds, Wakefield, Barnsley, Sheffield, Chesterfield, Mansfield, Nottingham, Loughborough, Leicester, Harborough, Northampton, Dunstable, St Alban's, and Barnet.

Fare from Edinburgh to London direct,	inside,	L. 6	16 0
Do	Do outside,	4	5 0
Do	To Newcastle inside,	2	2 0
Do	Do outside,	1	9 0

If any passenger wishes to have another night's rest at Leeds, which of course must be a very great convenience, they will be forwarded in the True Briton next morning, which arrives in London the following afternoon.

The fare in this case,	inside,	L. 6 6 0
	outside,	3 14 0

The above Coach meets at Leeds the Huddersfield, Marsden, Oldham, Manchester, Warrington, and Liverpool Coaches.—Also, meets at Sheffield, the Burton, Derby, Burton, Litchfield, Birmingham, Coventry, Worcester, Warwick, Kidderminster, Wolverhampton, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, Bath, Exeter, and Plymouth Coaches—likewise Coaches to all parts in the west of England.

The Royal Telegraph also sets out from Mr Loftus's, every morning at eight o'clock, for Edinburgh, and arrives at Mr Cameron's, in eighteen hours, where the passengers will be accommodated with beds, if required.

The Proprietors flatter themselves, that the advantages attending this Coach will be obvious to every one, not only from its going through all the principal manufacturing towns in England with the greatest expedition, but also at a cheaper rate than any Coach in the kingdom. The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of the passengers. The Proprietors therefore hope their endeavours will insure them that encouragement which they will always studiously endeavour to deserve.

☞ The Proprietors cannot be accountable for any parcels or luggage of more value than Five Pounds, if lost or damaged, unless entered as such, and paid accordingly.

N. B. To accommodate the Ladies and Gentlemen of Leith, Tickets may be had by applying to Mr Jo. Hutchinson, woollen-draper there, one of the Proprietors.

COLLIERS WANTED.

STEADY Workmen will find immediate employment at DYSART COALWORKS, either at Horse or Beavers, where beside making good wages paid weekly, each receives an annual premium of five guineas and upwards, and a bounty of twenty shillings over and above.

None need come forward that are under engagement to other works, and application to be made to William M'Lean at Dysart Coal Office.

Dysart, March 20. 1798.

VALUABLE SALMON FISHINGS

AT ABERDEEN.

THE Proprietors of THREE FOURTH SHARES of the NETHER DON and CRUIVE FISHINGS on DON are ready to receive sealed tenders or offers for the sale of the fish that shall be caught on these properties, for the five following seasons, commencing at Andermas, or 12th December next, in the present year 1798, and deliverable at the river side, as usual. The offers to apply to the under mentioned periods in the season, and to be given in to Charles Bannerman, advocate in Aberdeen, on or before twelve o'clock noon of Tuesday the 22d of May next, when they will be opened in the New Inn of Aberdeen, in presence of the gentlemen concerned, and of such of the offerers as chuse to attend; and the highest offerer, on a fair competition, will be preferred, on finding security—viz.—

For the SALMON, per pound Amsterdam.

From the commencement of the season to the 30th of April.

From that to 30th May.

From that to 15th July.

And from that to the end of the season, or 18th September inclusive.

For the GRILSES per pound Amsterdam.

From the commencement of the fishing during the season.

The price of all the Fish caught previous to the 20th of June, to be then payable in Aberdeen; and from that date to the end of the season, on the 20th of December thereafter.

That the offers may not be opened before the time appointed, it is requested that they may be inclosed in an envelope, addressed as above, and marked—"OFFER FOR THE DON FISH."

A SLOOP FOR SALE.

There is to be exposed for SALE, by public roup, upon Thursday the 19th current, within the house of Mrs Reston, vintner, Alloa, at 12 o'clock noon,

THE SLOOP INDUSTRY,

Leith built, burthen per register 42 tons, carries 55 on an easy draught of water, well found.

Inventory and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Alex. Mustard, shipbuilder, Alloa.

A SMACK FOR SALE.

To be exposed for SALE, by public roup, on Friday the 20th current, within the house of Archibald Millar, Kincardine, at 12 o'clock noon,

THE SMACK EDINBURGH,

Burthen per register 55 tons, carries from 80 to 90.

Inventory and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Archibald Millar, who has liberty to conclude a private bargain.

SALE OF A SLOOP AT BORROWSTOUNNESS.

THE SLOOP BORROWSTOUNNESS,

JAMES ROBERTSON Master,

Forty-one tons burden per register,

WILL be exposed to sale by public roup, on Tuesday the 17th current, at noon, in the house of M. Ross, vintner in Borrowstounness.

This vessel was built at Borrowstounness, for the Frith and Canal Navigation, and is so fitted in sails and ground tackling, as to suit the English coast trade, in which she has been chiefly employed of late.

Apply to Richard Baird, Borrowstounness.

Any having claims on this vessel will be pleased to give them in, without delay, to the said Richard Baird. And, after this public notice, all outstanding claims which do not appear before the 1st of May next, the owners will consider themselves not liable for.

Borrowstounness, April 6. 1798.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Company's Smacks,

ROXBURGH PACKET,

THOMAS TAYLOR Master,

AND

BERWICKSHIRE PACKET,

JAMES CUMMIN Master,

Will take in goods, the Roxburgh till Wednesday at 11 o'clock forenoon, when she will sail; and the Berwickshire till Saturday evening, and sail on Sunday noon.

Union Shipping Company's Office, Leith, 9th April, 1798. }

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

APRIL 5.

The Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to a great number of public and private bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 4.

NEWSPAPERS.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL roſe, purſuant to the notice which he had given on a former day, to move for leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of newſpapers and other publications of a ſimilar nature. One object was, to ſecure the revenue by better preventing newſpapers from being exported upon unſtamped paper; and another, which was of yet greater importance, namely, the prevention of the exportation of newſpapers to any country in hoſtility with us. With reſpect to the firſt point, of the mode of publication, the Houſe would recollect how the mode of proof upon that point now ſtood. It was neceſſary to prove the purchaſing the identical paper at the ſhop of the printer. It frequently happened, almoſt always ſo, that there was a difficulty of getting a paper at a printer's ſhop the day after it was known to contain any thing reprehenſible. Thus not only was redreſs baffled for want of proof, but individuals were groſsly calumniated without redreſs. He miſunderſtood his own meaſure much if it did not apply itſelf to the caſe of individuals equally with the public, and upon that broad baſis and general principle it was founded.

He would ſtate to the Houſe the circumſtances under which an individual ſtood who had been calumniated. The ſecurity which the public had was very frail, but much frailer was the ſecurity of an individual.—The proſecution was carried on by this ſpecies of evidence: Government employed a perſon to purchaſe a newſpaper at the houſe of the printer; one of each paper publiſhed in this town. In a proſecution, it was neceſſary to begin with proving that individual paper was purchaſed at the individual ſhop of the printer. Yet, as he remarked above, the individual finds great difficulty to get a paper the day after it was known to contain offenſive matter. If we went into a Coffee-houſe, or into a private room, and looked at the newſpapers, we ſhould find private character continually attacked; the grounds of our actions continually miſrepreſented; foul, wicked, and unjuſt motives attributed to our conduct, either as public men or as individuals; yet, if under theſe circumſtances, the man went to his lawyer, the firſt queſtion was, "Are you prepared with proof of the publication?"—If he could prove it, he had *prima facie* evidence to go to a jury; if he could not prove that the identical paper was publiſhed at the individual ſhop of the printer, the man muſt ſit down with patience, and without redreſs for the injury. By accident, however, the public were in poſſeſſion of one advantage, upon the principle of which the Legiſlature ought to act. He alluded to the act of the 5th Geo. III. by which ſecurity was required for the ſtamp duties. Afterwards by the 29th of the King, ſome one of the proprietors was to join in the bond for that ſecurity. After proving the paper in queſtion to be bought at the ſhop of A. B. then the bond was produced to prove the proprietors. This was firſt done in the caſe of the proprietor of *The World*, one Topham, who was proſecuted for a libel upon the memory of the late Earl Cowper, but he had abandoned that property 18 months before.

He would now ſtate to the Houſe thoſe reaſons which induced him to bring forward the preſent bill. It was in the memory of many Gentlemen, that there appeared in an Engliſh newſpaper an account of the treatment of the French priſoners of war, which, if true, was diſgraceful to the Britiſh character. When he read that newſpaper, he was not ſurpriſed at the queſtion aſked by many, what the Attorney-General had been about, that he had not proſecuted the author? After he had prepared ſufficient evidence, as he thought, to go before the Jury, he filed his information. He afterwards diſcovered that he was proceeding to proſecute a man who had long left the country. He then looked to the proprietors, and he found, that ſome time ago a Gentleman had given ſecurity for the ſtamp duties, but he had had no concern or intereſt in the newſpaper for a year and a half paſt. His meaſure, therefore, was to correct this evil, and its effect had regard to the ſecurity of individuals, as well as to the country. If we looked to the debates of the Council of Five Hundred, we ſhould find that they ſtated, they had their printers in this country. He truſted the fact was not ſo; but he found, that their details were here repreſented in a manner which ſeemed to wiſh to give authenticity to them. He had in his hand one paper found in a neutral veſſel bound directly to France, which contained information moſt material for the enemy—information that no other individual could communicate in another ſhape, without being ſubjected to the ſevereſt penalties. The queſtion then was, how they were to be puniſhed for doing it this way? There were other papers, ſome ſtamped, others unſtamped. The ſimple propoſition was this, that there ought to be a reſponſibility, and that ſome perſons ought to ſtand in that ſituation of efficacious reſponſibility. His propoſition was to provide ſomething of that ſort, and to make it the bounden duty of the Commiſſioners of the Stamps not to deliver any ſtamps but to ſome one of the proprietors of the paper, or to ſome one of the printers or publiſhers, who ſhall be known to be ſuch; that notice ſhall be given that they are ſuch, and being known as ſuch, ſhall ſtand in a ſituation of reſponſibility, and be anſwerable for whatever may be in the paper.

With reſpect to the other part of this bill, to prevent the exportation of newſpapers to thoſe nations who were in hoſtility with us, he would tell the Houſe, that this way was a moſt ingenious one to ſupply them with that ſort of information which could not without danger be ſupplied in the ſhape of a letter. He would juſt ſtate to them a piece of important information for our enemy to know, which was conveyed in the ſhape of a letter to the Lords of the Admiralty here, circulated in an Engliſh newſpaper here, and exported in a neutral ſhip directly to France: That the preſent outward-bound Weſt India fleet, from the value of the cargo, deſerved a better convoy than two frigates; and that, as the Channel was unprovided with cruiſers, it would be leaving them to the mercy of two line of battle ſhips, if they ſhould put out from Breſt. He would aſk the Houſe what they would think if this ſort of information had been communicated as a letter of advice to our enemies?

Some newſpapers had laſt week gone into examinations of the different ſtates of Great Britain and Ireland; and from the different ſituations of the two countries, they had inferred that the French would never act ſo fooliſhly as to attempt an invaſion of this country, but would rather go to Ireland. In fact, this ſort of reaſoning in Engliſh papers, being tranſmitted directly to France, conveyed as ſtrong exhortation as poſſibly could be, for them to attack us where we were moſt vulnerable.

It was unneceſſary for him to inform them, that at that time, within London and in every great town, there was publiſhed a great number of pamphlets, without the names of either Author, Publiſher, or Printer, or without the means of tracing them to their ſource. It was clear that they were written by able men; but the contents of theſe works as to religion were deteſtable—as to the doctrine reſpecting property, horrible—and as to Government, wicked. He had conſidered how it was poſſible to make ſuch perſons reſponſible, but as he thought it would infringe upon the liberty of the preſs, he had poſtponed the conſideration to a future time, and made it no part of the preſent bill. Of this point, however, he ſhould conſider hereafter.—He ſhould therefore move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the miſchief ariſing from the publication of newſpapers, by perſons unknown.

Mr SHERIDAN ſaid, that he could not, without great reluctance, be brought to give his conſent to any motion reſtraining the liberty of the preſs; and, with whatever candour the Learned Gentleman had ſpoken in ſupport of his motion, he could not but perceive in it the continuation of a ſyſtem which had for a length of time paſt been purſuing, namely, the infringement of the liberty of the preſs. But as the Honourable Gentleman's motion ſeemed to be extended to other papers beſides newſpapers, probably he might have in his view The Anti-Jacobin, (unleſs, indeed, this were one of the caſes on which the Learned Gentleman felt ſome heſitation.) He had not heard any great reſentment of the Learned Gentleman expreſſed againſt papers of another complexion. Did he mean to ſay, that an account was to be called for of the profits of things not publiſhed? In this caſe, any retainer by the Treaſury, to papers in oppoſition to Government, muſt be conſidered in the ſame ſenſe as if the Treaſury was the proprietor, and reſponſible for ſuch publications. For ſuch reaſons, he, for one, wiſhed to withhold his conſent from the preſent motion.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL, in explanation, ſaid, that he wiſhed for nothing more than a fair diſcuſſion of the ſubject. He acknowledged that he had ſeen the paper called the Anti-Jacobin; but he believed that paper had never yet found its way into a neutral ſhip for France, nor had he ever ſeen it without a ſtamp.—To what Government or Treaſury the Hon. Gentleman alluded he could not tell, but his propoſition, if acceded to, would bring out that likewiſe.

Mr TIERNEY ſaid, in the proſecution carrying on againſt Johnſon, the bookſeller, for the publication of the anſwer to the Biſhop of Landaff's addreſs, one of the counts of the indictment was that he (Johnſon) meaning to vilify, &c. the Government of this country, &c. did go the deſperate length of "doubting the ſincerity of the Right Hon. W. Pitt, and that he, W. Pitt, was not ſincere in his offers to make peace with the enemies of this country." For his own part he muſt ſay, that this ſaid W. Pitt had not given him or others the moſt ſatisfactory evidence, ſo as to clear all doubts on this ſubject. From this ſpecimen, he was led to view with peculiar jealouſy any meaſures which came recommended by the Attorney General.

Mr HOBHOUSE ſaid, he ſhould oppoſe any motion whoſe object was to make it impoſſible to make a ſingle comment on the proceedings of Miniſters, and to impoſe ſilence on all ſubjects of public diſcuſſion, without being expoſed to the ſeverity of proſecution.

Mr PITT aſſured the Hon. Gentleman, that this bill would by no means have ſuch an effect. It would contain no new regulations as to the materials of the paper, as a ſubject of proſecution; no diſcuſſion of public meaſures; no obſervations on the conduct and character of Miniſters would be ſubjects for proſecution, otherwiſe than as the law now ſtands; but the only difference would be, that this bill would render ſome men reſponſible who are not ſo now. It went to reſtrain ſuch publications from going to the enemies of the country as conveyed prompt communication with reſpect to the ſailing of fleets, or any warlike meaſures. What connection had the liberty of the preſs with giving ſuch information to the enemy as was calculated to impede the operations of this country, and to produce effects the moſt miſchievous?

As to the attack on a Miniſter, and calling in queſtion his ſincerity in a negociation, after the proceedings and deciſion of Parliament on the ſubject, it was for others to give an opinion; he knew not who was the author of the remark, but it was imputed to a learned Gentleman, as a ſentiment delivered in a club, and whom, for a long time, he had now miſſed in that Houſe; that learned Gentleman, as ſtated in a newſpaper, had ſaid, that a moſt extraordinary attack had been made on the publiſher of a performance, in which it was ſaid that Miniſtry were not ſincere.—But all this might be innocent when compared to other parts of the book, which ſlandered every part of the Conſtitution, and which exhorted the people not to defend themſelves from the enemy. "If," ſaid Mr Pitt, "that learned advocate were now here, to defend ſuch a declaration, I would tell him that he was ſtating a libel."

Mr SHERIDAN ſaid, with reſpect to the Learned Gentleman whom the Right Hon. Chancellor had ſo ſeverely attacked in his abſence, he would tell the gentleman oppoſite to him, that had not what he ſaid been delivered in that Houſe, it would have been a libel indeed! He had been offended becauſe an attack had been made againſt the Majeſty of William Pitt.—Is it then, he would aſk, ſuch an offence to doubt the ſincerity of William Pitt, and becauſe his ſincerity had been acknowledged by Parliament?

Earl TEMPLE ſaid, an Hon. Gentleman having delivered a meſſage to us from the editor of a paper, very much the object of the Learned Gentleman's motion now before us, in which he ſtates his ignorance of the falſehood of the paragraph in his paper which has been noticed, and his ſorrow for it, I am really happy to find, and I think that the Hon. Gentleman deſerves the thanks of the Houſe for his information, that there really is an editor forthcoming to anſwer the charge brought againſt him, as we have been told by the Learned Gentleman who brought the motion forward, that with all his reſearch, and all his attention, he has not been able to find the editor of that paper out. I call upon the Hon. Gentleman, as a public man, to give his aſſiſtance, which his ſuperior information, I have no doubt, enables him to do, and which his ſpeech of this night ſhews that he can give, to the hitherto ineffectual attempts of the Learned Gentleman, to do his utmoſt to bring the editor of ſo ſcoundrel a paper to public juſtice.

Mr TIERNEY ſaid, he would beg leave to aſk the Noble Lord by what right he would put him into the ſituation of a common informer? From what he knew of the proprietor he would ſay, he believed he had an honeſt deſire to ſtand well in the eſtimation of thoſe who knew him, and he alſo believed that the Noble Lord would not have uttered ſo coarſe an expreſſion reſpecting him any where but in Parliament. This he thought was a ſufficient reply; but whilſt on his legs, he would adviſe him in future not to aſk queſtions too flippantly, otherwiſe he might receive ſuch an anſwer as he would not like.

Colonel GASCOIGNE ſaid, that whether the libel was leſs a libel, becauſe afterwards contradicted, would be brought before a jury.

Lord W. RUSSEL ſaid, his reaſon for oppoſing the bill was, becauſe it went to attach a reſponſibility to perſons having property in a paper, that might often affect an innocent perſon, and ſtrike at the freedom of diſcuſſion. He wiſhed to know whether the vigilance of the Attorney General had been excited to publications, taxing certain Members of that Houſe as being ready to afford countenance to the French, in caſe they made an invaſion on this country?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL explained.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL wiſhed to know, if perſons were to be permitted to indulge ſlander and ſedition without reſponſibility?

Mr TIERNEY explained. He denied that the perſon to whom the Learned Gentleman alluded had abſconded, for he had ſeen him only two days ago.

Sir W. PULTENEY ſaid, he was afraid that this motion would throw a great additional power into the hands of the Crown. On theſe accounts he wiſhed the bill might be narrowly watched in every ſtage of it.

Mr WINDHAM ſaid, the perſon about whom the inquiry was made, was the author of a paper ſuch as every one knew the "Courier" to be a paper to which there was no term of reproach that could not be applied—a paper written with the moſt traitorous deſigns, and devoted to the ſervice of the enemy. It would be uſeful for the purpoſes of public juſtice, that the editor of a paper ſhould be known.

The queſtion was then put and carried, and the bill ordered to be brought in.

BUDGET.

Mr PITT ſaid, he hoped to be able, by Friday the 20th of April, to ſtate the remaining conſiderations reſpecting the ſupply of the preſent year.

LAND TAX.

The order of the day for going into the Committee upon the land-tax redemption bill being read,

Mr BUXTON ſaid, the meaſure now before the Houſe would be much more popular if it contained a proviſion to this effect, that whenever any additional burthen was laid upon the land, a tax to the ſame extent ſhould be laid upon every other ſpecies of property.

Mr PITT ſaid, before he could agree to ſuch a propoſition as that made by the Hon. Gentleman, he muſt firſt aſk him, how he could aſcertain the value of every ſpecies of property with reſpect to which he certainly could not give any ſuch pledge, and that was the funded property, which was ſpecifically exempted from any direct impoſition.

Mr JOHNES ſaid he ſhould oppoſe the Speaker's leaving the chair, and ſhould give his decided oppoſition to a meaſure which he conſidered as a partial financial operation. He oppoſed it with the greateſt reluctance, becauſe he was aware that a large ſum of money was neceſſary for the public ſervice. It appeared to him that there exiſted an inclination to favour what was called the monied intereſt. He did not wiſh to ſpeak ill of any ſet of men, but he would repeat what was ſaid by the Noble Father of the preſent Miniſter—That they were a ſet of men who would ſerve any Miniſter, provided it ſerved their own intereſt, and no longer. We had ſeen the inſtance of another nation, the principal cauſe of whoſe ruin was the encouragement given to the ſwindling fraternity of money brokers, jobbers, &c. He begged not to be conſidered as ſpeaking of any individual, he only ſpoke of them *as a body*.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER ſaid, it had been objected to the meaſure, that it tended to create a permanent burden on the landed intereſt of the country in favour of the monied intereſt. An Hon. Gentleman diſtinguiſhed by the title of Money Jobbers, and ſtiled them a ſwindling fraternity; and whom, not as corrupt individuals, but as a body, he branded as the inſtruments of the French Revolution, and as men likely to create Revolutions in this country. He however, differed very widely from him in this important opinion. It was neither the landed nor the monied men who were the agents of Revolution, but perſons without either kind of property, who deſired to get poſſeſſion of the land and money of others. Theſe compoſed the ſwindling—theſe the robbing and murdering fraternity of Revolutioniſts. He had hoped that the diſtinction which he had juſt heard between the two ſpecies of men was at an end: The example of the laſt century he thought ſufficient to prove, that the proſperity of one was the proſperity of the other, and that the alliance was indiſſoluble. The monied part of the wealth of the country depended for its ſolidity on the ſecurity of the land, while, on the other hand, the number of years purchaſe, and the improvements in the value, had been the gradual reſult of the progreſs of commerce.

Lord SHEFFIELD ſaid, he could not agree with thoſe who conſidered the land tax already as a fixed or perpetual tax; certainly it was not ſo conſidered till the Right Hon. Gentleman was at the head of the Adminiſtration; but on the contrary, a part of it at leaſt, was reſerved for war, and as the worſt kind of tax in principle, it was juſtly not exacted in its utmoſt extent, but on extraordinary occaſions. He ſaid, we had been ſo long accuſtomed to this tax, that it never occurred to us to examine it. But this is ſuch a favourite tax, that he underſtood as ſoon as it was ſold there was an intention of laying a new land tax. Unfortunately for the country, thoſe whoſe odious taſk it was to propoſe taxes did not always extend their knowledge beyond the bills of mortality. They are too much in the hands of monied men, and are ſo full of little expedients relative to the funds, that they can ſeldom think of the interior circumſtances of the country. They do not ſeem to know what other immenſe taxes are paid from the land, and how the parochial taxes are quadrupled or quintupled, by requiſition of men, for army, and navy, by the proviſions for the families of militia-men, by the ſupplementary militia, by the proviſional cavalry, by the expence of conſtant meetings relative to them, and by the general diſpoſition to act in concert with the feelings of the nation in favour of the poor; and to ſuch a degree are theſe country and parochial taxes riſen, that in all the pariſhes of the diſtrict where he reſided, they amount to from eight ſhillings to twelve ſhillings in the pound, at rack rents.

No body acknowledged the neceſſity and difficulty of getting money more than he did, but there is a choice even in difficulties, and there are ſome good expedients left. He ſhould mention one, the ſale of the Foreſts and Crown Lands—Inſtead of a loſs, it would be a great national benefit, if by any means they ſhould become private property.

Mr THORNTON ſaid, the great benefit that, in his opinion, would reſult from this meaſure, would be, the taking a large quantity of ſtock out of the market. And this he thought would be rendering the country a moſt eſſential ſervice. It had been objected, that this would be creating a new ſpecies of property, but this objection might be made to quit-rents, &c. but this was not creating a new property, becauſe when this ſtock was bought, it was gone, but it was different from other ſtock, which might be bought to day, to-morrow, &c.

Several other Gentlemen ſpoke, after which the Houſe divided, when there appeared in favour of going into a Committee 105 } Majority 92.
Againſt it 13 }

On re-entering the gallery, we found the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER upon his feet. His wiſh was, that the Committee ſhould be now gone into, and to paſs one or two reſolutions *pro forma*, in order to enable the Chairman to report progreſs, and ſit again to-morrow, for the purpoſe of a regular and earneſt diſcuſſion of the details of the meaſure. He ſolicited a diſcuſſion of that ſort. He adjured Gentlemen to conſider, that it was no light intereſt that was at ſtake;—perhaps many who were clamorous in their objections to the meaſure, would on a future day ſeverely repent their efforts to inſtil their views of it into others. He concluded by recommending, that the Committee ſhould be gone into, as he had ſuggeſted.

This idea meeting the ſenſe of the Houſe, it reſolved itſelf into a Committee, Mr Hobart in the chair.—One or two clauſes were ſeverally read, as ſuggeſted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Chairman was ordered to report progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again to-morrow.

APRIL 4.

Col. PORTER moved for an account of the ſums ſubſcribed at the Bank under an act of the preſent ſeſſion, diſtinguiſhing what part was applicable as voluntary contributions, and what part to cover aſſeſſed taxes.

Mr PITT ſaid it would be impoſſible, until the amount of each perſon's aſſeſſed taxes was aſcertained, to ſay what was the amount of voluntary contributions, &c. but an account might be preſented, diſtinguiſhing the different heads under which the ſums had been paid into the Bank.

Col. PORTER altered his motion in conformity to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's ſuggeſtion; but added and "the names of the ſubſcribers."

Mr TIERNEY was not anxious about the names. He wiſhed however for information on another part of the ſubject. The Bank, it appeared, had ſubſcribed 200,000l. of the Proprietors money. What he wiſhed to know was, under what authority the Directors appropriated ſo much of the funds under their management, without the conſent of the Proprietors. He underſtood that profeſſional gentlemen had been conſulted on the occaſion, whoſe opinion was, that the act was illegal.

Mr PITT ſaid, if the Hon. Gentlemen ſuppoſed that any law exiſted to prevent the proprietors from ſubſcribing as they had done, he might give notice of his intention to bring forward a motion—he was ready to meet him.

Mr HOBHOUSE declared, that he was ready to contribute his perſonal ſervices to keep the enemy *out*, but that he would not ſubſcribe a ſingle ſhilling to keep Miniſters *in*.

The motion was then agreed to, with the omiſſion of the names of the ſubſcribers.

REDEMPTION OF THE LAND TAX.

The order of the day being read for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee on the reſolutions reſpecting the redemption of the land-tax.

Mr PITT ſaid, his intention now was merely to propoſe the reading of the ſeveral reſolutions, and to propoſe, that the report ſhould be received as ſoon as poſſible after the receſs; he mentioned Monday ſe'ennight as the day for the conſideration of the report.

Mr HUSSEY ſaid, it had been aſſerted among a variety of other advantages attending it, that it would raiſe the funds, and enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to negociate a loan on better terms; his opinion was that it would have a contrary effect, for the taking out ſo many millions of ſtock from the three per cents, and buying an annuity of two millions, would have preciſely the ſame effect, ſo that the price of the funds would be exactly the ſame.

Mr PITT ſaid, the general effect which he expected to be produced by the meaſure, was, that it would diminiſh the quantity of ſtock, without diminiſhing the number of purchaſers; the conſequence muſt therefore be, that it would produce a riſe in the value of land. After a great deal of repetition, and deſultory arguments, the report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into further conſideration on Monday ſe'en-night.

The report of the bill for aboliſhing certain offices in the cuſtoms, was brought up, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday ſe'ennight.

Adjourned to Monday ſe'ennight.

London.

APRIL 6.

Yeſterday her Majeſty and the Princeſſes paid a viſit to the Prince of Wales, at Carlton-houſe, who is recovering from the effects of a ſprained ancle. The Princeſs of Wales has viſited his Royal Highneſs every day ſince the accident, and returned in the evening to her reſidence at Blackheath.

The Earl of Elgin, Ambaſſador at the Court of Berlin, returns to England for the recovery of his health.

The Hamburgh mail, due on Wednesday, has not yet arrived, but Dutch papers are in town, which represent the proceedings of the Congress at Raſtadt as at a ſtand, and the French armies as again in a threatening poſition. Accounts from Bruſſels, ſpeak of a diſcovery made by the French Government, of a new conſpiracy among certain crowned heads againſt the Republic, which it is neceſſary, for the repoſe of Europe, ſhould be immediately cruſhed.—Something of this kind was hinted, by very darkly, in the laſt French papers.

The French Directory have ordered that no perſon from England, ſhall be permitted to land in any port of France or Holland.

This morning arrived a Liſbon mail, by the Prince of Wales Packet, in ſeventeen days.—Much alarm prevailed in Portugal reſpecting the threats of the French, but no mention is made of an army having yet penetrated the Spaniſh territory. Lord St Vincent, with nine ſail of the line, was at Liſbon; the remainder of the fleet, under Sir J. Orde, were off Cadiz.

The Paris papers, of the 17th ult. ſtate, that the Engliſh have cut out from the Turkiſh port of Micone the fire frigate Sybille, and three merchantmen, after 83 of their ſeamen had been killed by the fire of the Engliſh ſhip Rodney.

On Tueſday next, the Commiſſion will be opened at Maidſtone, when Judge Buller will charge the Grand Jury, to whom the bills againſt O'Connor, Favey, &c. will be referred.—The Grand Jury will perhaps find the bills on Wedneſday; on Thurſday the priſoners will be arraigned, and in ten days afterwards tried.

A letter from Florence, of the date of March 7. ſtates as follows:——"An Engliſhman arrived here yeſterday from Rome, tells me, that, on the 1ſt inſtant, a mob collected for the purpoſe of plunder, tho' the pretended cauſe was reſpecting ſome women, which the French troops had ſeized as lawful prizes. Several ſoldiers were killed, but the bayonets ſpeedily ſettled the buſineſs, and 24 of the ringleaders of the mutiny were ſhot. At Velletri, an out-poſt on the Neapolitan frontiers, the French garriſon, conſiſting of 15 ſoldiers, were maſſacred by the inhabitants; a detachment of 700 men, with cannon, has been ſent to revenge this. The greateſt diſſatisfaction prevails among the French officers and ſoldiers, and they have publiſhed a manifeſto, in which they alledge their Generals are enriching themſelves by plunder, while they are four months in arrear. Berthier, in conſequence of this diſſaffection, was put in arreſt 24 hours and has been ſent off, and General Maſſena, who had been ſent by the Directory to take the command, has not been acknowledged by the troops.

A moſt illiberal and unfounded cenſure has been caſt upon the body of Proteſtant Diſſenters, becauſe many of them have not as yet come forward with their voluntary contributions for the defence of the country.—It is well known, that ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable part of this body have already ſubſcribed in a very liberal manner; and, it is hoped, that ſuch Diſſenters as have already ſubſcribed, or may hereafter ſubſcribe, will take care to make their contributions as publicly known as poſſible, in order to contradict the miſrepreſentations which ſome perſons are ſo ready to make at their expence.

It is recommended to the Miniſters and Churchwardens throughout the kingdom, to enter the names of all the perſons contributing in their reſpective pariſhes, in the pariſh-books, as a laſting monument of the zeal and loyalty of thoſe who ſtand forward in the defence of their King and country, at this important and critical juncture.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Advice was this day received in town, that the Stag cutter, of 14 guns, Lieutenant Worth, ſtationed off Cadiz, has captured a very large Spaniſh ſhip, of about 600 tons burthen, bound from the Manillas to Cadiz, laden with a valuable cargo, beſides a large quantity of money, the whole ſuppoſed to be worth upwards of 100,000l.; when the letters came away, ſhe was under the eſcort of five ſail of the line bound to Gibraltar.

Captain Roſs Donelly has been appointed to the command of the Maidſtone frigate, in the room of Captain Matthews, who died on his paſſage home from the Weſt Indies.

A conſiderable ſquadron is fitted out at Toulon, of twenty-nine ſhips of the line, for Breſt; two, the Berwick and Duqueſne, of 74 guns, have begun to take their detachments on board. There are alſo between fifteen and eighteen frigates in that harbour.

The Triton, of 32 guns, Captain Gore, has captured a ſhip of about 600 tons burthen, laden with maſts, yards, &c. for thirteen ſail of the line—ſhe was bound to Spain, and her cargo ſuppoſed to be on account of the Spaniſh Government—ſhe is hourly expected at Plymouth. The Triton has alſo ſent into Falmouth a large ſhip, bound to France.

The merchant fleet from Barbadoes, exceeding an hundred ſail, have arrived ſafely in the Channel.

The Cerberus frigate, Captain Drew, is ordered to cruize off the North of Ireland, and a chain of light ſhips of war is to be ſtationed along the weſtern coaſt of that country, while the principal naval force cruizes off the ſouth, for the purpoſe of giving the earlieſt information of the appearance of any force the enemy may ſend againſt Ireland.

It is reſolved to augment the regular army of Ireland, by troops from this country, the naval force will alſo have conſiderable addition; three ſhips of the line, ordered to Limerick, armed *en flute*, carrying troops and ſtores, will afterwards remain on that ſtation. The number of gun-boats are to be augmented.

PLYMOUTH, April 3.

Arrived the Anſon of 44 guns, Captain Durham, and Phaeton of 38, Hon. R. Stopford.

LOSS OF THE PALLAS FRIGATE.

It blew a tremendous gale of wind all laſt night, and this day; about half paſt eight o'clock this morning, the Pallas of 32 guns, Hon. H. Curzon, in the height of the gale parted her cables, and drove on ſhore on the back of Mount Batten; we are happy to ſay only one man loſt his life, by being thrown overboard in cutting away the lanyard of the fore ſtay—the ſhip is totally loſt, her beams are fallen in, and ſhe has a very large hole in her bottom; at low water a number of people walked round her. It ſtill blows very hard, and it is ſuppoſed the remainder of her will go to pieces during the night.

Mr Maſſey, acting Lieutenant of the Canada, and three ſeamen, were unfortunately drowned, in going to their aſſiſtance.

FALMOUTH, April 2.

Arrived the Novell, Aiking, ſailed from Jamaica for England the 15th January, with 60 ſail, under convoy of the Maidſtone and Ambuſcade frigates. The 17th February, off the Gulph of Florida, a havy gale ſeparated the whole fleet.—Next day Captain Aiking fell in with the ſhip Bremen, Captain Shrewſberry, lying to, the gale being then moderate. Captain Aiking never ſaw any of the fleet after ſeparating from them.

Saturday in lat. 49. he fell in with his Majeſty's frigate Boadicea, Hon. Captain Keats, who ſent his boat on board, and Aiking's ſhip ſailing rather heavy, Capt. Keats took him in tow, till this morning, within the Menacles, ſome rocks about eight miles from Pendennis Caſtle, the ſhip then having a fair wind for this port. It is reported here, that Sir J. B. Warren has fallen in with, on the coaſt of France, a fleet of veſſels bound from one port to another, the greateſt part of which he has taken or deſtroyed, and drove the convoy aſhore, which is ſaid to be a frigate.

The Acaſto and Andromeda frigates, from Portſmouth, arrived at Barbadoes on the 15th February, with about 100 ſail under convoy.

WHIG CLUB.—A numerous meeting of the Whig Club was on Tueſday held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; the Hon. Thomas Erſkine in the Chair.

After the uſual toaſts of the Society, Mr Erſkine gave the health of Charles James Fox. The Friends of Freedom in Ireland. A Radical Reform of all abuſes in and out of Parliament. A ſpeedy, honourable, and permanent peace with the Republic of France.

The health of Mr Perry, of the Morning Chronicle. Mr Erſkine, before he left the Chair, ſaid, he had another toaſt to propoſe,

"The cauſe of liberty all over the world."

ROBBERY.

Tueſday night, between ſeven and eight o'clock, as John Melliſh, Eſq. Member for Great Grimſby, Samuel Boſanquet, Eſq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England, and —— Poole, Eſq. were returning to town, after hunting with his Majeſty, they were attacked on Hounſlow-Heath by three foot-pads armed with piſtols, one or more of whom fired into the chaiſe; one of the balls, lodged in the back part of Mr Melliſh's head. The unfortunate gentleman was conveyed to the Three Magpies, near Colnbrook, where he remained yeſterday evening in a ſtate of the moſt imminent danger, the ball not having been extracted at ſix o'clock.

A ſurgeon, who was ſent for from Hounſlow, pronounced Mr Melliſh paſt recovery; and on his return home, he was ſtopped and robbed of his watch and money by three men, ſuppoſed the ſame who committed the atrocious act above mentioned.

The ſurgeons have endeavoured to extract the ball, but we are ſorry to ſay, the attempt has proved unſucceſsful. During the whole of yeſterday, Mr Melliſh appeared much compoſed, having deliberately cleaned his teeth and waſhed his hands; but it is not expected he will recover.

LLOYD'S LIST, April 6.

THE Enterprize, Jackſon, from Demerara to Liverpool, has run on board a frigate, and gone to Tortola to repair.

A veſſel is loſt on the rock off Portland, and the crew drowned, ſuppoſed to be the Ducheſs of York of Liverpool.

The Levant, Alleyne, arrived at Briſtol, left Jamaica 4th February, brings advice of the Roebuck Packet for Falmouth being captured.

The Pallas frigate, of 32 guns, was loſt in a gale of wind on the 4th inſt. at Plymouth. People ſaved.

The Jean, Barron, from Liverpool to Virginia, is taken and carried into Porto Rico.

The Lively, Thompſon, from London to Quebec, has been on ſhore near Quebec, and ſince drove by the ice on the ſouth ſhore. Moſt of the cargo landed.

The Aurora, Zacharianſon, from Liverpool to Pillau, is taken and carried into Arendahl. A veſſel from Newcaſtle is captured by the ſame privateer.

The Princeſs Amelia, Wyat, from London to Halifax, was loſt on the Iſland of Sable on the 10th November. People ſaved.

The Mable, Reynols, from Jamaica to New York, is loſt on the Collorades. Crew ſaved.

The Flora, Scott, from Charleſtown to Havannah, is loſt on the Florida Keys.

WINDS AT DEAL.

April 3. S. W.—4. S. W.—5. S. W.

MAILS.

Arrived,—Ireland, 5—Hamburgh, 1.—Liſbon, 1.
Due—Ireland, 2—Hamburgh 1.

—*STOCKS.*—

No buſineſs done this day, being GOOD FRIDAY.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—APRIL 9.

PARIS, March 18.

The Executive Directory iſſued on the 13th inſt. the following arrete, which is underſtood to be in conſequence of Citizen Gallois returning from London:

"All Engliſh priſoners of war, without exception, ſhall be confined in priſon;—and theſe repriſals ſhall laſt until the Engliſh Government, liſtening to the dictates of humanity, and the law of nations, treats the French priſoners in that manner which has hitherto conſtantly been obſerved between civilized nations.

"The 17th ult. being St Patrick's Day, this feſtival was celebrated by all the Iriſhmen reſiding here. General KILMAINE, who commands the centre of the army of England, and is a native of Ireland, aſſiſted at this *fete*; TOM PAINE was likewiſe preſent. Among ſeveral other toaſts, the following was drank, "Long live the Iriſh Republic." Immediately after dinner, General KILMAINE left town on his return to the army. NAPPER TANDY was in the chair, and on his right and left ſat KILMAINE and TOM PAINE.

"The day before yeſterday an experiment was made in the park of Vincennes, to try the effect of the phoſphoric rockets, invented by Citizen Chevalier. About 300 paces from the ſpot where they were fired, a ſail had been expanded; twenty ſhots miſſed, and ſome penetrated through the canvas without ſetting it on fire. At laſt ſome remained ſticking to the canvas, and ſet a part of the ſail in an immediate blaze."

Bank of England Account up to Wedneſday evening.

Voluntary	L.975,692	16	7
Aſſeſſed	553,028	14	5
	L.1,528,721	11	0

On the 28th ult. was married, at Gigha, ALEXANDER LOCKHART MACDONALD, Eſq. of Largie, to Miſs JANE MACNEILL, daughter of the deceaſed Daniel MacNeill of Gallochilly, Eſq.

The Preſbytery of Dundee, at their laſt meeting, approved the overture on Chapels of Eaſe.

A gentleman arrived at Glaſgow from Ireland, confirms the accounts in the Iriſh papers of the farmers, particularly in the South, refuſing to pay their rents and tythes, or to labour their land. In many parts, laſt year's crop of potatoes was ſtill in the ground. Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE was about to reſign the command of the army.

STIRLING, April 7.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here this day by the Right Hon. the LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

Charles Harvey was accuſed, at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, of murder, at leaſt of culpable homicide. The libel ſet forth, that the ſaid Charles Harvey, and a fellow workman along with him, having quarrelled, Harvey ſtruck the other, and declared he would be his butcher; the other having gone out, Harvey followed him, and threw at him a large ſtone, which happened to miſs him, but ſtruck a woman, who was ſtanding at the door of her houſe, ſo ſevere a blow on the forehead that her ſkull was fractured, and ſhe died of the wound in three weeks after. Harvey fled and abſconded, and not appearing to-day to ſtand trial, ſentence of outlawry was pronounced againſt him.

Alexander Stewart was accuſed of ſtealing a promiſſory note, and forging the indorſation of the grantee, and receiving in that way payment of the contents. He alſo had abſconded and fled, and failing to appear and ſtand trial, was outlawed.

There is no other buſineſs to come before the Court.

Shipping Intelligence.

The America of 64 guns, ſailed from Leith Roads on Saturday at one o'clock, with a fair wind, to join the fleet at Yarmouth. She was out of ſight in leſs than an hour. A ſingular mark of attachment towards this ſhip was manifeſted by one of the crew, who had been accidentally left on ſhore. Having followed her with his eyes anxiouſly fixed for a long time, he at laſt plunged into the ſea to ſwim after her; a boat, however, was ſoon ſent out to take him up, which was fortunately effected beyond the Black Rocks, where the honeſt tar was reſcued when almoſt dead.

We are requeſted to inſert what follows:——On Thurſday laſt the Union Shipping Company's ſmack, Edinburgh and Berwick, Captain Cooper, arrived in Leith harbour from London. The Maſter gave account, that on the preceding evening he paſſed by the Old Shipping Company's ſmack Britannia Packet, Captain Niſbet, from London, at anchor three leagues below Inch Keith, with her maſts carried away by the deck. The account, however, ſoon turned out to be a falſehood, as in a few hours thereafter the Britannia Packet made her appearance, and entered the harbour in perfect good order, and free of any damage whatever. But the veſſel that Cooper ſaw and paſſed by, diſmaſted, proved to be the *Union Company's ſloop* Hazard, Captain Cleghorn, who ſailed laſt Wedneſday from Leith, with a cargo of pig iron and window glaſs for London, and in a gale of wind, that evening, had carried away her maſt, and *Cooper*, though within a cable's length of the Hazard, did not go near her, either to inquire into her ſituation, or to render any aſſiſtance whatever, though, at the time, Captain Cleghorn was in much diſtreſs, having one man killed and another much hurt by the fall of the maſt. The Hazard was towed up the frith, and got into Leith harbour on Saturday evening.

The Counteſs of Bute is arrived in the Clyde from Liſbon, had no convoy. She ſaw ſeveral veſſels, none of which could ſail with her.

—*ARRIVED AT LEITH*—

Ceres, Beird, from Greenock, do.
Lark, Domaille, from Guernſey, wine.
Exchange, Tuffs, from Burnham, grain.
Helen, Wilſon, from Yarmouth, grain.
7. Lizard, Ruſſil, from London, goods.
Robert, Thomſon, from Alloa, ſpirits.
Rachel, Higgens, from Perth, malt.
Lovely Betſey, Foreman from Dundee, goods.
9. Fortune, Martin, from Woolwich, naval ſtores.
Charming Peggy, Lawſon, from Alloa, ſpirits.
Peggy, Hutchinſon, from London, goods.
Three ſloops with coals.

—*CLEARED OUT*—

Fame, Grant, for Hull, goods.
Generous Friends, Donaldſon, for do. do.
Commercial Packet, Moſley, for London, do.
Peggy, Davidſon, for Thurſo, do.
Admiral Duncan, M'Lachlan, for Greenock, goods.
Volunteer, Rattray, for Anſtruther, do.
Bell and Ann, Abbey, for Dunbar, do.
Eliſabeth, Dick, for Berwick, do.
Welfare, Henderſon, for Liverpool, do.
Endeavour, Tod, for Perth, do.
Leith Packet, Scot, for London, do.
Wind S. W.—Moderate.

LONDON

ENTERED INWARDS.

MARCH 31.

Bo'neſs—Mediterranean Packet, James Mitchell; Stirling James Grandiſon
Aberdeen—Molly, William eack
Berwick—Hope, James Muir

APRIL 3

Berwick and Leith—Coldſtream Packet, Francis Ord

APRIL 4

Berwick and Leith—London Packet, John Ramſay

—*CLEARED OUTWARDS*—

APRIL 5

Leith—London and Berwick Packet, Jeremiah Ward
Aberdeen—John, Alexander Nickle

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, 1797.

Thirty-ſecond Day—Nos. 44,369 and 48,049, prizes of 100l.—Nos. 39,783 and 24,503, prizes of 50l.

Thirty-third Day—No. 4330, a prize of 2000l.—No. 41,256, a prize of 500l.

MEMBERS FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1798.

Preſbytery of Aberdeen.—Dr Cruden at Nigg, Mr Ogilvy at Newmachar, and Mr Morriſon at Banchory, Miniſters—William Robertſon, Eſq. Procurator for the Church, and John Gordon, Eſq. of Craig, Ruling Elders.

Mariſchal College.—Profeſſor John Stuart.

Preſbytery of Perth.—Rev. John Dowe at Methven, William Lang at Arngaſk, John Inglis at Tibbermuir, and Anthony Dow at Kilſpindie, Miniſters—Bailie Dickſon and Mr Alexander Beatſon, Elders.

Preſbytery of Selkirk.—Dr Douglas at Galaſhiels, and Mr Ruſſel at Yarrow, Miniſters—Mark Pringle, Eſq. of Cliſton, Ruling Elder.

Preſbytery of Langholm.—Mr William Little of Weſterkirk, and Mr Thomas Martin of Langholm, Miniſters—Mr John Peat, Writer in Edinburgh, Ruling Elder.

Preſbytery of Dumbarton.—Rev. Mr Sym at New Kilpatrick, Mr White at Kilmaronock, Mr M'Farlane at Drymen, Miniſters—The Right Hon. the Lord Preſident, Elder.

Preſbytery of Irvine.—Mr Graham at Cumbray, Mr Pollock at Kilwinning, and Mr Duncan at Saltcoats, Miniſters—David Boyle, Eſq. Advocate, Elder.

City of Glaſgow.—Bailie Newbigging.

Burgh of Rutherglen.—John Davidſon, Eſq. Writer to the Signet.

Preſbytery of Cupar.—Dr Campbell at Cupar, Mr Wilkie at Cults, Mr Lifter at Auchtermuchty, and Mr Thomſon at Balmerino, Miniſters—George Greenlaw, Eſq. of Hilton, W. S. and Mr Thomas Ireland, Chance inn, Elders.

☞ The Lord Provoſt has received a letter from a Cameronian Volunteer, and will be happy to pay attention to its contents.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN LEITH.

Subſcriptions over and above all Taxes and Public Burdens.

From the Corporation of the			Barry Sarſfield,	100	0
Ship-Maſters of the Trinity			John Brown,	2	2
Houſe of Leith,	1100	0	Charles Barr ſen.	1	1
From the members of the			Robert Dunbar,	1	1
corporation individually, viz.—			James Campbell,	1	1
G. Smith, during the war yearly,	5	5	William Roſs,	1	1
Peter Couper,	2	2	James Spittal,	2	2
Andrew Caſſels,	21	0	Alexander Gordon,	1	1
Robert Mudie,	1	1	James Turnbull,	1	1
James Ritchie, during the war yearly,	5	5	John Gordon,	1	1
Thomas Grindlay, during the war yearly,	5	5	John Boyd,	1	1
John Hay,	5	5	John Henderſon,	1	1
John Anderſon,	2	2	Peter Gavin,	1	1
John Kay, yearly during the war,	5	5	John Lottie ſen.	1	1
Edward Brown,	2	2	William Young,	1	1
Alexander M'Laren,	2	2	Francis Taylor,	1	1
Adam Reid,	1	1	Thomas Biſhop,	1	1
James M'Intoſh,	1	1	George Robertſon, Clk.	1	1
John Lourie jun.	1	1	John Samſon,	1	1
Robert Brown jun.	1	1	John Finlay,	1	1
Ebenezer Burton,	1	1	David Roſs, during the war yearly	3	3
John Pearſon,	1	1	George Norris,		
William Gilleſpie,	10s.	6d.	John Scougall,		
William Thomſon ſen.	5	5	Robert Bruce,		
Richard Yule,	1	1	George Ritchie,		
William Robertſon,	1	1	Thomas Ritchie,		
William Gavin,	1	1	Philip Butler,		
M'Naughton Ramſay,	2	2	Peter Clark,		
Captain Joſeph Brodie of the Navy,	10	10	Robert Kay,		
James Crear,	1	1	Daniel Kitchen,	10	6
Donald Denoon,	2	2	James Strong,	1	1
Peter Lockhart,	1	1	Hugh Touch,	1	1
Leſlie Sibbald,	0	10	William Gavin jun.	1	1
Peter Skirven,	2	2	James Hogg,	1	1
David Wiſhart,	2	2	Alexander Cleghorn,	1	1
			William Hutſon,	1	1
			Robert Liddle,	2	2
				L.30	10 6

Theatre-Royal.

On WEDNESDAY,
Will be preſented
For the Benefit of Mr ELLISTON,
THE MOUNTAINEERS.
Octavian, Mr ELLISTON

Between the Play and Farce, an exact repreſentation of
THE ROYAL PROCESSION TO St PAUL'S,
On account of the National Thankſgiving for the three Naval Victories obtained by our gallant Tars, under the reſpective command of Lords Howe, St Vincent, and Duncan.

Order of the Proceſſion.

PART I.

NAVAL ARRANGEMENT.

1 Marine Band of Muſic
2 Naval Officers and Sailors
3 Military Waggon, with French Flags, Sailors, &c
4 Three Admirals Carriages
5 Officers and Sailors
6 Military Waggon with Spaniſh Flags, Sailors, &c.
7 Two Admirals Carriages
8 Officers and Sailors
9 Military Waggon with Dutch Flags, Sailors, &c.
10 Two Carriages with Naval Officers
11 Party of Marines
12 Yeomen of the Guard

PART II.

LORDS AND COMMONS, &c.

1 Carriages with the Members of the Houſe of Commons
2 Lord Mayor's private coach
3 Coaches and Chariots of the Biſhops, &c.
4 State Coach, Lord Chancellor

PART III.

ROYAL PARTY.

1 Duke of Glouceſter's coach and Six Bay Horſes
2 Prince Erneſt, ditto
3 Duke of Clarence, ditto Iron Greys
4 Duke of York, ditto white Horſes
5 Two Coaches, Attendants
6 Maſter of the Horſe in State Chariot
7 Pioneers
8 Soldiers
9 Life Guards
10 Two Men with Banners
11 Sheriffs and Common Council
12 Lord Mayor of London on a White Charger, and attendants
13 His Majeſty's private coach drawn by Eight Cream Coloured Horſes
14 Trumpeters
15 Coaches with Attendants
16 Life Guards, &c. &c.

To conclude with the Song of "Rule Britannia."

To which will be added
THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
Walter, MR ELLISTON

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

From the Stables of Mrs Blackhall, [illegible] Rooms, Leith,

A BLACK AND WHITE POINTER, long black ears, long tail; had no collar.

Whoever has found him, and will reſtore him to Mrs Blackhall, will be handſomely rewarded.

Whoever detains him after this intimation will be proſecuted.

THE JEAN,
WILLIAM HOPKINS,

HAVING arrived at Leith from Guernſey, it is requeſted, that the owners of the wine by her will make entry, ſo that they may not incur demurage.

Leith, April 9. 1798.

FARMS IN TWEEDDALE.

To be LET at Whitſunday firſt,

EASTER DAWICK and NEWHOLMHOPE, lying in the pariſhes of Stobo and Manner, and not far diſtant from Peebles. The lands of Eaſter Dawick lie along the Tweed, and contain a great extent of croſt and arable ground, which is particularly well adapted for the breed of Cheviot ſheep.

Newholmhope is entirely ſheep paſture, and known to be the ſoundeſt and healthieſt ground in that diſtrict.

Offers for the above farms will be received by Meſſ. Francis and John Anderſons, George Street, and by the proprietor, at Newpoſſo, by Peebles.

LANDS IN KINROSS-SHIRE.

Upſet Price reduced.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Tueſday, the 15th May next, at one o'clock afternoon,

ONE HALF of the Fourth Part of the TOWN and LANDS of DALQUICH, lying in the pariſh of Orwell, and ſhire of Kinroſs.

For particulars apply to Mr Robert Stark, writer in Cupar Fife; or Mr Græme, Nicolſon's Square, Edinburgh.

N. B. The purchaſer may be accommodated with the other half of the above Lands, the proprietor being willing to ſell at an adequate price.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands of MURLING DEN and WHITE LOCH, in the pariſh of Brechin. Theſe lands conſiſt of about 70 Scotch acres, whereof one half has been highly improved, and the reſt is in planting of Scotch fir, and larch, aſh, oak, and other kinds of hard wood, a conſiderable part of which is fit for immediate uſe. The younger planting is in a thriving ſtate, and coming faſt forward.

There is a farm houſe, and ſuitable ſteading of office houſes upon the lands, and many pleaſant ſituations for building on.—A fine ſtream of water runs through a beautiful den, from which the lands take their name, and from their vicinity to the town of Brechine, being within a mile of it, there is always a ready market for the produce.

Part of the arable lands are at preſent let to a tenant at 30l. of yearly rent; the reſt, and all the planting, are in the proprietor's own poſſeſſion, and may be entered to immediately.

For further particulars apply to Colin Gillies, merchant in Brechin, the proprietor, George Watſon, writer in Edinburgh, or John Siewwright, writer in Brechin.

HIGH WATER AT LEITH,——

			Morn. H. M.	*Even.* H. M.
Tueſday,	April 10.	——	10 15	10 38
Wedneſday,	—— 11.	——	11 1	11 22
Thurſday,	—— 12.	——	11 44	11 59

HAIR POWDER TAX.

STAMP OFFICE, EDINBURGH, MARCH 28, 1798.

THE HEAD DISTRIBUTOR of his Majesty's Stamp Duties in North Britain, in pursuance of "*An Act for granting to his Majesty a duty on Certificates issued for using Hair Powder*," hereby gives notice to every person using or wearing Hair Powder, That they will receive Certificates, for the ensuing year from 5th April 1798 to 5th April 1799, at the following places, viz.

HEAD OFFICE AT EDINBURGH.

12	*Aberdeen*	*Auldjo & Williamson*
	Banff	Thomas Ogilvie
	Stonehaven	John Low
	Old Meldrum	Thomas Simpson
	Huntly	Walter Nicol
	Peterhead	John Dallachy
	Fraserburgh	John Wallace
	Turriff	James Adam
2	*Tain*	*John Barclay*
	Dingwall	Patrick Hay
	Cromarty	Walter Ross
	Milnton	John Montgomery
	Fortrose	Bernard Williamson
3	*Perth*	*James Cholmers*
	Alyth	John Walker
	Blairgowrie	John Soutar
	Culross	Alex. Masterton
	Dunkeld	James Inches
	Dumblane	John Robb
	Doune	John Gibson
	Longforgan	William Mair
	Gartmore	P. Gordon
	Errol	Wal. M'Farlane
	Abernyte	Eben. Mackillop
	Kenmore	Mrs M'Intyre
	Killin	John Dewar
	Kincardine	R. Rentoul
	Crieff	James Glass
	Caliander	Gilb. Macewan
4	*Haddington*	*Hay Donaldson*
	Dunbar	Thomas Diddop
	Tranent	David Aitken
	Gifford	Robert Paterson
	North Berwick	James Yorkston
	Stenton	John Begbie
	Linton	Alex. Brown
	Prestonpans	David Thomson
	Ormiston	George Tod
5	*Brechin*	*Collin Gillies*
6	*Inverness*	*Tho. Gilzean*
	Fort William	Duncan M'Intyre jun
	Inverary	*Edw. Hall*
	Lochgilphead	Walter Clark
	Oban	John Bayne
8	*Ayr*	*John Hamilton*
	Irvine	Rob. Todd, jun. & A. Cunningham
	Kilmarnock	J. Wilson, surgeon & J. Wilson, printer
	Saltcoats	Dan. Dow
	Maybole	J. Niven & Son
	Girvan	W. Brown & Co.
	Ballantrae	J. M'Whirter
	Beith	William Dunn
	Stewarton	And. Brown
	Mauchline	W. Millar
	Dalmellington	W. Sloss
	Ochilltree	David Kirkland
	Cumnock	James Kirkland
9	*Nairn*	*Alexander Hay*
	Forres	Tho. Eddie & Son
	Elgin	Isaac Forsyth
10	*Lerwick, Zetland*	*F. Hedderl*
11	*Peebles*	*W. Laidlaw*
	Selkirk	And. Henderson
	Galashiels	William Craig
12	*Dornoch*	*Hugh Leslie*
13	*Cupar Fife*	*T. Lumsdaine*
	Dunfermline	Charles Hunt
	Inverkeithing	Hen. Arnott
	Burntisland	D. Knox, jun,
	Kinghorn	David Greig
	Kirkcaldy	John Ford
	Leven	Helen Scott
	Anstruther	William Cockburn
	St Andrews	Alexander Fraser
	Falkland	Tho. Kennedy
	Ely	Tho. Archibald
	Kinross	Geo. Peat
14	*Cambeltown*	*D.M'Gallum*
15	*Glasgow*	*W. Muir*
	Lanark	R. Newbigging
	Hamilton	William Hamilton
	Paisley	James Orr
	Greenock	Robert Barr
	Port Glasgow	J. King
	Dumbarton	J. M'Aulay
	Rothesay, Bute	J. Blain
16	*Forfar*	*Peter Rankin*
	Dundee	William Scott
	Cupar Angus	David Blair
	Kirriemuir	Ja. Sheppard
17	*Kirkwall, Orkney*	*T. Riddoch*
18	*Thurso*	*Donald Robison*
19	*Dumfries*	*John Syme*
	Sanquhar	Edw. Whigham
	Moffatt	Alexander Craig
	Lockerby	James Dallon
	Ecclefechan	John Kerr
	Langholm	John Graham
	Annan	John Forrest
	Castle Douglas	G. Cameron
	Kirkcudbright	William Lennox
	Gatehouse	Anth. M'Nish
	Newton Douglas	Ja. Carfor
	Stranraer	R. Bryce & P. Taylor
	Portpatrick	John Wallace
	Whithorn	Ja. M'Millan
	Wigton	Alex. Brunton
20	*Linlithgow*	*J. Taylor*
	Queensferry	Ro. Murray
	Borrowstounness	H. Rymer
	Bathgate	R. Mochrie
21	*Montrose*	*Cha. Thomson*
	Arbroath	John Colvill
	Bervie	Geo. Hudson
	Laurencekirk	John Scott
22	*Jedburgh*	*Tho. Waugh*
	Kelso	Geo. Elliot
	Melrose	John Mercer
	Hawick	James Inglis
23	*Stirling*	*Tho. Wingate*
	Alloa	John Sharp
	Falkirk	Alex. Dickeson
24	*Dunse*	*James Hume*
	Lauder	Ro. Romaines
	Eyemouth	And. Edgar
	Coldstream	William Air
	Greenlaw	Peter Hogg

At all which places the persons applying for the said Certificates will be furnished, gratis, with the printed form of the entry required by the act, to be filled up in writing, and delivered in previously to the issuing of the said Certificate.

And to prevent mistakes, the public are hereby apprized, that a duty of *One Pound One Shilling* only is to be paid for each Certificate, which sum will be expressed by a *stamp* on the same; and that no more is to be demanded of any person upon taking out a Certificate for using or wearing Hair Powder upon any pretence whatever, except when there are more than two unmarried daughters in a family, in which case a double certificate stamped with TWO STAMPS of *One Pound One Shilling each*, is required to be taken out by the father or mother for such unmarried daughters.

Daily attendance will be given at the above Offices for one kalender month, from Monday the 2d April next, from ten o'clock forenoon till three afternoon, Saturdays excepted.

ALEXR. MENZIES, Head Distributor, N. Britain.

N. B.—*Every person using Hair Powder, without taking out a Certificate, forfeits* Twenty Pounds. *Several persons have already been found liable in penalties for offences committed since 5th April* 1797. *Some prosecutions commenced are still in dependence, and other prosecutions are about to be commenced in consequence of informations received by the Solicitor.*

(1798)

PREMIUMS

ON VARIOUS ARTICLES OF SCOTS MANUFACTURE.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, Edinburgh, March 28, 1798.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, have resolved to give the following Premiums this year upon the articles under mentioned, to be lodged with George Thomson, their principal Clerk, at his house, No. 16, Leith Terrace, on, or some days before the 4th of January 1799; soon after which the preferences will be determined by proper Judges to be appointed by the Trustees.

LINENS.

ARTICLE 1. For the best 12 pieces Sheeting of a stout full threaded fabric, and nearly square, to be wove of whitened, or at least mill-washed yarn, not less than 39 inches wide, and 40 yards long, and not to exceed 18d. per yard, - L.12

2. For the best Suit of Damask Linen, both with regard to the quality and elegance of pattern, the napkins to be wove in a reed of 1000 on ell, the cloth to have from 44 to 48 hundred on 98 inches, the figure to be new, and not repeated on the Table Cloth, - - 20

3. For the best Suit of Damask Linen, as above, the napkins to be wove in a reed of 900 on ell, the cloth to have from 42 to 44 hundred on 98 inches, the figure to be new, and repeated on the Table Cloth, - 10

4. For the best two Suits of Diaper Linen, both with regard to the quality and elegance of patterns, and one of the patterns at least to be new; the napkins to be wove in a reed of 1000 on ell, the cloth not to exceed 37 hundred on ten quarters broad, and not exceeding three designs on the breadth, and a proportion on the length, - 8

5. For the best two Suits of Diaper, both with regard to quality and patterns, and one to be new as above, the napkins to be wove in a reed of 900 on ell, the cloth from 32 to 34 hundred on ten quarters broad, and not exceeding three designs on the breadth, &c. as above, - - 6

6. For the best 12 pieces of 3-4ths Diaper or Towelling, the pattern to be small, chiefly birds eye, and each piece not under 24 yards long, and 25 inches broad, and not to exceed 18. 6d. per yard bleached, - - - 10

7. For the best 12 pieces ditto, of the same length and breadth and kind of pattern, not to exceed 18. 2d. per yard bleached, - - - 6

8. For the best 12 pieces of 7-8ths Linen, to be of a stout and nearly square fabric, not to exceed 18. 8d. per yard bleached, and to be lapped flat, and taken up soft without being glazed, and each piece not to be less than from 30 and a half to 31 inches wide, and 25 yards long, - 10

9. For the best 12 pieces ditto, not to exceed 18. 4d. per yard bleached, of the fabric, length, breadth, and in the state described in the preceding article, - - 9

WOOLLENS.

10. For the best six pieces of Scotch Carpeting, with regard to the fabric, the colours, and the elegance of the patterns, two pieces only to be of one pattern, and the three patterns to be new, each piece not to be under 50 yards long, 15

11. For the best three dozen of Blankets, in imitation of those made in Wiltshire, each blanket to be 11-4ths yards wide, and three yards long fully, and not exceeding 18s. per blanket in value, - - - 16

12. For the best 10 pieces of Forrest or Dressed Woollen Cloth, each piece not to be under 20 yards long, and 7-8ths broad, and not exceeding 5s. 6d. per yard in value, - 24

For the second best 10 pieces ditto, - 12

13. For the best 10 pieces of Forrest or Dressed Woollen Cloth, of the same length and breadth with the preceding article, and not exceeding 4s. 6d. per yard in value, - 20

For the second best 10 pieces ditto, - - 10

14. For the best 10 pieces of Dressed Woollen Cloth, each piece not under 20 yards long, and 3-4ths broad, and not exceeding 3s, 3d. per yard in value, - - 15

For the second best 10 pieces ditto, - - 7

15. For the best 10 pieces of Dressed Woollen Cloth, of the same length and breadth with the preceding article, and not exceeding 2s. 3d. per yard in value, - 12

For the second best 10 pieces ditto, - - 6

16. For the best six pieces of Duffle or Coating, 7-4ths wide, two pieces brown, two pieces blue, and two pieces light gray mixture, each piece to be 20 yards long, and not to exceed 7s. per yard in value, - - 12

17. For the best six pieces 7-8ths wide, Baize, each piece to be 20 yards long, and not exceeding 2s. per yard in value, 8

18. For the best six pieces 19 inches wide Striped Coloured Calimancoes, each piece to be 30 yards long, and not to exceed 34s. per piece in value, - - 8

19. For the best six pieces of Striped Swandowns for Waistcoats, of different patterns, both with regard to quality and pattern, each piece to be 10 yards long, and 7-8ths broad, and not exceeding from 3s. to 5s. per yard, the yarn to be spun in Scotland, - - - 15

20. For the best six pieces Cassimere, of different colours, each piece not to be under 20 yards long, and 3-4ths broad, and not exceeding from 4s. to 5s. per yard in value, - 18

21. For the best eight pieces of Flannel, in imitation of the Welsh manufacture, each piece not to be under 25 yards in length, and 7-8ths in breadth, and not exceeding 2s. 6d. per yard in value, - - - 16

For the second best eight pieces ditto, - 8

22. For the best 10 pieces of Flannel in imitation of the Welsh manufacture, each piece not to be under 25 yards in length, and 7-8ths in breadth, and not exceeding 1s. 8d. per yard in value, - - - 14

For the second best 10 pieces ditto, - - 6

23. For the best 10 pieces Common White Woolled Flannel, 7-8ths wide, each piece not under 25 yards in length, and not to exceed 1s. 4d. per yard in value, - - 12

For the second best 10 pieces ditto, - - 5

*** The fourteen preceding articles to be manufactured entirely of Scotch Wool, the Swandowns and Cassimeres excepted, which may be made either of Foreign or Scotch Wool, and all of them dyed of various colours (except the Flannel) and the articles 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, all to be dyed in the wool.

COTTON AND FANCY ARTICLES.

24. For the best six pieces 6-4th wide Muslin, in imitation of the India Jamdannies, with regard both to the quality of the cloth and neatness of the patterns, to be wove in a 1200 reed, of a Mullmull fabric (and to be unstarched), each piece not to contain less than 10 yards, and the yarn to be spun in Britain, - - - 20

25. For the best 10 pieces of Muslin Handkerchiefs, in imitation of the Indian Ballasore, 17-16ths wide, each piece to contain 10 handkerchiefs, to be woven in a 1600 reed, the yarn to be spun as above, - - - 18

26. For the best two dozen Shawls or Scarfs, for Ladies wearing, to be made of Silk warp and Woollen woof,—the fabric to be in imitation of the Indian, and with wove Silk Sattin Borders, the colours and patterns to be left to the fancy of the manufacturer, - - - 12

27. For the best two dozen of Fancy Fringed Silk Shawls or Handkerchiefs, for Ladies wearing, the breadth to be from 9-8ths to 5-4ths, and the colours and patterns to be left to the fancy of the manufacturer, - - 12

28. For the best 12 pieces of White Fustians for Lining, each piece to contain 20 yards, to be half yard broad, and not exceeding 1s. per yard, - - - - 10

29. For the best four dozen of womens Straw Hats or Bonnets, in imitation of the Dunstable manufacture, sewed and plaited, the price not exceeding from 60s. to 80s. per dozen, - - - - 12

30. For the best 12 dozen pairs of fashionable Leather Gloves for Ladies, sorted according to the taste of the manufacturer. Each pair to have the private mark of the manufacturer put on the inside of the top of the right hand glove; so that, when mixed, for the sake of comparison, the gloves of the different competitors may easily be distinguished from each other: The whole to be put up in bundles of one dozen each, and each dozen to be bound with a narrow slip of white paper, on which it is to be distinctly marked the kind and the invoice price of the dozen, and not to exceed the London current price. The leather to be either of foreign or home production. The premium to be - - - 15

31. For the best 12 dozen pairs of Leather Gloves for men, sorted according to the taste of the manufacturer. All to be put up, bound, and marked in the very same manner with the preceding article, and not exceeding the London price. The premium to be - - - 12

STOCKINGS, &c.

32. For the best six dozen plain Silk Stockings, manufactured upon a three-needle silk frame, of a full size for men, two dozen white, two dozen black, and two dozen coloured, sorted, completely finished for sale, the price not to exceed 11s. per pair, to be put up in bundles of one dozen each, and each dozen to be bound with narrow slips of paper, on which is to be marked the invoice price. The premium to be - 16

33. For the best 10 dozen Cotton Stockings; viz. three dozen ribbed white, not to exceed 4s. 2d. per pair; three dozen plain white, not to exceed 5s. per pair, and one dozen plain coloured, not to exceed 5s. per pair—all of them full sizes for men; and three dozen white for Ladies, not to exceed 4s. 6d. per pair—to be also completely finished for sale, and all put up, bound, and marked, in the manner just above mentioned. The premium to be - - 14

34. For the best six dozen of Breeches-pieces, of full sizes, and various colours, finished and dressed; one dozen of them silk, not exceeding 23s. per piece, and the other five dozen of worsted, either plain or ribbed, according to the fashion, and not exceeding from 9s. to 10s. 6d. per piece, and to have each the usual marks, denoting the number of threeds, - 20

BUTTONS.

35. For the best 16 double gross Polished Metal Buttons, with regard both to the quality and patterns, - - 10

For the second best 16 double gross ditto, - - 5

PATTERNS FOR DIAPER LINEN.

36. To the person who shall invent and draw on design paper, the best Diaper part-loom pattern, in imitation of the center flower of a Damask napkin, 10 designs in breadth, by a proportionable length, all single mounting, with two designs of double mounting, to join properly, - - 3 1L10s.

For the second best of the same, - - -

37. To the person who shall invent and draw on design paper, the best three patterns for Diaper Table Linen, the drawing of each not to exceed three designs, and to be of a proportionable length, - - - - 2

For the second best three patterns, - - - 1

Total, L.

☞ Every competitor must be careful to mark, in a distinct manner, upon the outside of his box or parcel, what particular article of the advertisement it contains, and to affix to each piece of cloth a pretty large ticket or paper, expressing the number and length of the piece, with the invoice price per yard, leaving full room for the official mark necessary to be put on each piece: The carriage to be paid by the competitor when he sends off the goods, to prevent trouble at delivery.

Every competitor must also inclose, in his box or parcel, a note sealed with wax, containing in the inside his name and designation; and, upon the back of this sealed note, he must write the particular name and quality of the article to which the note refers; which note will not be opened until after the preferences are determined, and not at all if the goods be found unworthy of a premium. And along with the sealed note, there must be lodged a separate open invoice of the goods, specifying the lowest ready money wholesale prices, without the proprietor's name, but with an impression of the same seal affixed to it as upon the sealed note.

The competitors will observe, that whether they are successful or not in obtaining premiums, their goods will be sold to those who incline purchasing them; and for this purpose are to lie a few days after the preferences are determined; after which Mr Thomson will account for the price of what is sold, and will return the remainder to any person having the proprietor's written authority to receive the same.

No person or company will be allowed to gain more than one of these premiums. Nor will any person acting as a journeyman or servant be allowed to compete. But every competitor must actually be, and have been in business, on his own account, prior to the date of this advertisement.

Every person or company that has in former years gained three full premiums, under one of the articles mentioned and described as above, excepting for the Damasks, Diapers, and the Drawing of Diaper Patterns, is debarred from competing.

The Trustees reserve a power to themselves of giving such part only of any premium as the performance shall appear to deserve; and, in case of its not having any merit, to withhold the premium entirely.

Should any person be detected in lodging goods or patterns of table linen, that were presented at a former competition, or in any other species of fraud, he shall forfeit the premium, be disqualified for a future competition, and the fraud will be published in the newspapers.

All the goods must be completely dressed and finished for sale; and every competitor, who shall be found entitled to a premium must, before receiving payment, make oath in presence of a magistrate, and produce the same here as follows:

"I (here insert the name and designation) do hereby solemnly swear, that the (here mentioning the article), lately produced for competition, in my name, was fairly and truly done and manufactured in Scotland, either wholly or in the essential parts by myself, or by the servants actually employed by me, in the usual course of my manufacture, from my materials, and solely for my own behoof: That the article never was presented at any former competition, but was made, done, or manufactured in the year 1798. I do farther swear, that I had no property or concern in any of the other articles, for which a premium has now been adjudged; and that the said article produced by me, was in all respects conformable to the printed advertisement, dated 28th March 1798."—And the gainers upon the Woollen Goods (articles 19. and 20. excepted), must swear also, "That the article was made entirely from Scotch Wool."—And, lastly, all the gainers, excepting those upon Damask, Diaper, and Drawings, must add, "And I likewise swear, that I have not in former years gained three full premiums upon the article for which a premium has now been adjudged to me."

It is expected, therefore, that no person will lodge any goods, who cannot precisely conform to this affidavit and the foregoing regulations; as a deviation from them will not on any account be permitted.

By Order of the Trustees,
ROBT. ARBUTHNOT Sec.

TO BUILDERS.

Farm and Stone Quarry in the County of Edinburgh to Let.

THE FARM of DUMBRYDEN, and part of the Lands of KINGSKNOWS, lying in the parish of Colington and county of Edinburgh.

This farm, consisting of about 94 English acres, is all inclosed and subdivided, within three miles of Edinburgh; and as there is no subsisting lease, the tenant may enter to it at Martinmas 1798.

The STONE QUARRY upon the Estate of HAILES lies within the lands proposed to be let, the lease whereof expires the 20th September 1799, and the same will be Let to commence at that time. It is unnecessary to say any thing about the qualities of the stone in this quarry, as it surpasses any stone in the island for steps, hearths, pavements, &c.; and as the lands advertised to be let may be of advantage to any person who takes the quarry, the proprietor gives this notice concerning them.

Proposals, in writing, for the farm, and also for the quarry, will be received by Cornelius Elliot, W. S. Edinburgh; and such as are not intended to be made public shall be kept secret.

A FARM TO LET.

To be LET for such number of years, as may be agreed on,

THE farm of BOGEND, at Noble House, in the parish of Newlands and shire of Peebles, consisting of 123 Scots acres of arable land, or thereby, 27 acres of pasture, and 18 acres more of pasture planted with firs. Possession may be had immediately.

Offers in writing may be given to the Proprietor, Lieutenant Colonel Veitch, at Elliock, Mr T. Douglas, at Holmhill, by Thornhill; or to A. Kincaid Tate writer, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh; either of whom will shew plans and measurements of the Lands, and inform as to particulars regarding improvements, &c.

FARM IN FIFF TO LET.

To be LET for fourteen years, and entered to at Michaelmas next 1798,

THE Farm of KINNAIRD, lying in the parish of Kemback, and county of Fife, consisting nearly of 184 acres, mostly arable, and of a rich fertile soil, and partly well inclosed. It is centrically situated, being within about three miles of Cupar, the county town, and within five of St Andrews, the great road to which places, by Dairsie Bridge, runs through it. It extends a considerable way along the banks of the Eden, which is navigable at Guard Bridge, within about two miles of it, where victual is exported, and lime and coals brought in.—To it will be annexed, the proprietor's right of fishing for Salmon, &c. on Eden, which in some seasons has been found productive.

For particulars apply to Robert Johnston writer in Cupar, who will show a plan of the lands, and receive writen proposals for the lease, which must be lodged betwixt and the 30th April next. Those not accepted will be concealed, if desired.

William Wyllie, at Kemback, will show the farm.

LANDS OF HYNDHOPE.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE LANDS of HYNDHOPE, lying in the parish of Yarrow and shire of Selkirk. These lands are delightfully situated on the banks of Ettrick, and there are several charming situations on them either for a mansion-house or farm-steading. They are well known to be a most capital sheep farm, capable of great improvements. The purchaser may enter into full possession at Whitsunday first.

They afford a Freehold Qualification for the shire of Selkirk.

For particulars apply to Mr John Laing writer, Selkirk;—Mr A. Cunningham, No. 37, George Street, Edinburgh, or James Gibson, W. S. who will shew the title deeds and articles of sale.

If the lands are not sold within three weeks from this date, they will be LET upon tack for such number of years as shall be agreed upon from Whitsunday next. March 29.

DR ARNOLD'S PILLS,

WHICH (tho' mild and innocent in their nature) have been found, by long experience, to be an infallible remedy for every species of venereal infection, without confinement or restraint of diet, and have affected cures when all other methods would not avail—Printed directions, signed by Dr Arnold, are inclosed with each box, which will enable all persons to cure themselves with perfect secrecy and safety. The above PILLS may be had of

Mr SCOTT, Apothecary, South Bridge, Edinburgh; Mr M'Donald, Glasgow;—and Mr Phorson, Berwick, at 2s. 9d. or 5s. 5d. a box;—where may be had, Dr Arnold's Nervous Restorative DROPS for impaired constitutions, whether proceeding from age or intemperance, price 5s. 5d.

LANDS & SUPERIORITY IN KINCARDINESHIRE.

To be SOLD, within the house of John Tweeddale, vintner in Montrose, on Saturday the 28th April 1798, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of HALLGREEN, comprehending the Mains and Manorplace of Hallgreen, Sillyflat, Musselpool, Grievesdale, Dendowdrum, Tongues of Dendowdrum, and four ninths of the Mill and Mill Lands of Inverbervie, in the parish thereof, and county of Kincardine, with the Salmon Fishing in the river of Bervie, and Salmon and White Fishings in the Sea, Right of Commonty, and other Privileges belonging to the estate.—Also, the Superiority of the lands of Kinghornie and Watteryetts.

The lands are situated in the immediate vicinity of the royal burgh of Inverbervie, and of the sea ports of Bervie and Gourdon, where coals and lime are imported; and there is always a ready market for the produce of the estate.

This estate contains 385 Scotch acres. The present rent is 449l. 6s. 8d. money, 34 bolls bear, and 8 bolls 2 firlots meal. But as the tenants are bound to cultivate their farms according to the best mode of husbandry, and have lately improved some muir grounds, considerable rises may be depended on at the expiry of the present leases in 1805 and 1806.

The lands afford a freehold qualification.

With this estate will be included a lease of a farm adjoining, whereof there are 64 years to run. When the present sublease expires in 1806, an additional rent of at least 60l. will be obtained.

ALSO,

The SUPERIORITY of part of the Lands of ELSICK, affording a freehold qualification, and yielding 2l. 13s. 4d. Sterling of feu duty.

For particulars, enquire at Anthony Barclay, writer to the signet; Alexander Crombie, advocate, Aberdeen; or Provost Hudson, Bervie, who will show the rental, and give such information as may be wanted.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN ROSS-SHIRE.

To be exposed to public roup and sale, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, within the New Session House, Edinburgh, on the 17th day of June next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

THE TOWNS and LANDS of AULTBEA, DRUMCHORKE, Salmon Fishing thereof, Teanafilen and Blairmore, all lying within the parish of Gerloch and Sheriffdom of Ross, belonging to Captain John Mackenzie of Grunziard.

The total free rental, stock and teind, to which last the proprietor has also right, when taken some time ago, extended, after deducting 4l. 14. 4d. for the public burdens, to 120l. 17s. 7d. 3-12ths Sterling, which being valued at 25 years purchase, the upset price is 3022l. 1d. 3-12ths. Sterling.

But it is informed, that since the judicial rental was taken, the lands have risen to about 160l. of gross rent; and from their great extent, and local situation in the neighbourhood of the thriving fishing station of Ullapool, established by the British Society, a further considerable increase of rent may be expected, were leases to be given. The lands also extend a considerable way along the sea coast, but no value is put upon the kelp in the above rental.

The articles and conditions of roup, titles, and printed copies of the memorial and abstract of the rental, may be had at the office of Mr Alexander Ross, depute clerk of session, or of Mr Horne, W. S. Argyle Square.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

To be SOLD by judicial sale within the New Session House, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th June, 1798, at 6 o'clock afternoon—

THE ESTATE of EDDERLINE, lying in the parish of Kilmichael Glassrie, and district and county of Argyll.

The nett free rent of this estate, after all the deductions, conform to the prepared state in the process of sale, amounts to ths sum of 981l. 15s. 10d. 11-12ths, which at 27 years purchase, being the value put upon this property by witnesses cited for that purpose, make the value of these lands to amount to L.26,503 9 6 9-12

Independent of the lands, there are very extensive woods (both natural and planted) upon the estate. The most valuable of these are the natural woods, presently under lease to the Argyle Furnace Company, alongst with the farm of Gortanagour, and on which no value is here put, from the length of time (14 years) that the lease is yet to run—They are, however, valued by skilful men to be worth at a cutting 1,057l.—and the tenants are obliged by the tack to leave them at the expiry of the lease, in six bags of the following ages—12, 10, 8, 6, 4, and 2 years old. 250

Besides these woods, which from the above circumstance cannot be valued, there are other woods upon the estate, (independent of a great deal of very thriving plantations) and these are valued at

The free teind, after deducting the minister's stipend, amounts to 215l. 12s. 9d. 1-12th, the privilege of purchasing which at 5 years purchase, is 1,078 3 9 5-12

Sum at which the lands are to be exposed L.27,836 13 4 1-12

This valuable and extensive estate possesses peculiar advantages, and indeed a property seldom occurs for investing money on so desirable a security.

It lies compactly betwixt the salt water loch of Lochfine, and the fresh water lake of Lochow, and runs upon the beautiful banks of the former for about four miles, affording many beneficial situations for fishing stations.

It embraces considerable tracts of mountain and valuable pasture, and that part of the property which runs along the side of Lochow, is of a remarkable deep fertile soil, and capable of great improvement.

There is a modern Mansion House in good repair, with pleasure ground surrounding it, the plantations of which are laid down with taste, and there are a suitable set of offices annexed.

The north boundary of this estate is within seven miles of Inverary, and the south extremity is only six miles from the west entry, and 12 miles from the east entry of the Crinan Canal, so that when the Canal is finished, the communication will be easy and commodious.

From the very low rents and the situation in which this estate has been, great rises may naturally be expected, and the profusion of limestone which is found in the lands, will contribute materially to this object, under proper management.

A purchaser, besides, may have immediate access, as there is hardly a lease on the estate, and those only for three years, excepting the one formerly mentioned to the Argyle Furnace Company.

There is sufficient valued rent for a freehold qualification, and the rest of the estate holds of subjects superior for the feu-duties of 32l. 2s. 3d. and moderate composition on the entries of heirs and singular successors.

There is plenty of game of every denomination, fresh water and salt water fish, in the greatest profusion; and in short a more delightful, more beneficial, and well connected property seldom presents itself to the public.

The articles and conditions of sale, abstract of the judicial rental, and the title deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson, depute clerk of Session; and for farther particulars, intending purchasers may apply to Cornelius Elliot, writer to the signet, agent in the sale, or to Niel MacCibbon, writer in Inverary, the judical factor upon the estate.

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